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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Palestinian Affairs

'Uprising' Leadership Issues Call No 41 *[Baghdad VOP]* 1
PFLP-GC Leader Discusses Armed Struggle *[Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio]* 3
Khalaf Warns Israel Against Further 'Crimes' *[Kuwait AL-QABAS 12 Jun]* 7
PFLP Denounces Statements Praising U.S. *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 7
DFLP, PFLP Criticize Ghali's Visit to Israel *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 7

OPEC Affairs

Iranian Minister on OPEC Development Fund *[Tehran Radio]* 7

ARAB AFRICA

Egypt

Further Reportage on Ghali-'Arafat Meeting *[MENA]* 9
Shamir Rejects Mediation Offer *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 9
Mubarak Interviewed on Summit, Other Issues *[Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 7 Jun]* 9
Finance Minister Cited on 1989-90 State Budget *[AL-AHRAM 11 Jun]* 14
Al-Janzuri Cited on Development Plan Aims *[AL-AHRAM 11 Jun]* 16

Sudan

Al-Mahdi, DUP Welcome Accord With SPLA *[AFP]* 21
Information Minister on Chad's War 'Declaration' *[BBC]* 21
SPLA Urges Displaced Persons To Return Home *[Radio SPLA]* 22

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Oman

Al-Rawwas on Sultan Qabus' Visit to France *[Radio Monte Carlo]* 23

PDRY

Bulgarian Official Ends Visit, Protocol Signed *[Aden Radio]* 25

Saudi Arabia

Editorial on 'Realistic' U.S. Mideast Moves *[AL-RIYAD 8 Jun]* 25
Prince Sultan Comments on Defense Cooperation *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 11 Jun]* 26

Yemen Arab Republic

Minister Discusses 'Differences' Over Unity *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 29 May]* 27

IRAQ

USSR's Katushev Signs Economic Protocol *[INA]* 28
Stresses Close Ties *[INA]* 28
Concludes Visit, Departs *[INA]* 28

Romanian Official Confers With Industry Minister *[INA]* 28
Paper Cited on Iranian 'Intransigence' on POW's *[INA]* 28
Memo to UN Urges Iran To Accept POW Exchange *[INA]* 29
UNIIMOG Commander Arrives in Baghdad 14 Jun *[INA]* 29
Finance Minister Leaves for Geneva 14 Jun *[INA]* 29

ISRAEL

Army Spokesman Confirms Air Raid in Lebanon *[Jerusalem Radio]* 30
Egypt's Ghali Says Talks 'Very Positive' *[Jerusalem TV]* 30
Editorial Sees Failure *[AL-SHA'B 13 Jun]* 30
Shamir Explains Rejection of Egyptian Mediation *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
Shamir on Negotiations, Arab Demand for State *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
Rabin Interviewed on Terrorism, Unrest *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 32
Ways Sought To Shorten Deportation Proceedings *[THE JERUSALEM POST 14 Jun]* 37
Commentary Sees Senators' Letter as 'Bear Hug' *[HA'ARETZ 13 Jun]* 37
'Pragmatic Approach' Urged for PLO *[AL-NAHAR 11 Jun]* 38
Paper Views 3d Round of U.S.-PLO Dialogue *[AL-QUDS 9 Jun]* 39
Gorbachev 'Confidant' Arrives for 10-Day Visit *[THE JERUSALEM POST 14 Jun]* 39
Hungary's Grosz Promises Ties 'Next Month' *[Jerusalem Radio]* 39
'Terrorist' Squads Uncovered in Nabulus, Hebron *[Jerusalem Radio]* 39
Figures Published on Palestinian Fatalities *[HA'OLAM HAZE 14 Jun]* 40
Further on Events in Territories 12 Jun *[THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Jun]* 40

JORDAN

King Makes 'Surprise Visit' to Central Bank *[Amman Radio]* 41
Decision Issued on Moneychangers' Status *[Amman Radio]* 41
Finance Minister on Economic, Financial Policies *[Amman Radio]* 41
Prime Minister Receives Syrian Industry Minister *[Amman Radio]* 42
Jordanian-Palestinian Committee To Meet 18 Jun *[Jerusalem AL-QUDS 13 Jun]* 42
Agreement Reached on Electric Link With Egypt *[JORDAN TIMES 4 Jun]* 42
$1.2 Billion Phosphate Agreement With India *[JORDAN TIMES 14 Jun]* 42
Crown Prince on Cooperation *[Amman Radio]* 43
King Confers on West Bank School Examinations *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I 8 Jun]* 44
Prime Minister Visits Ma'an, Meets Citizens *[Amman Radio]* 44

LEBANON

Israeli Aircraft Raid Positions on Mountain *[VOL]* 45
Further on Israeli Attack *[VOM]* 45
'Four Missiles' Fired *[VOL]* 45
4 People Reported Injured *[VOL]* 45
Shi'ite Leader Rejects Release of Hostages *[AFP]* 45
Armed Iranians Reportedly in Khaldah *[VOL]* 45
PSP on Iranian Forces *[VOM]* 45
Islamic Unification Movement Eulogizes Khomeyni *[Tehran International]* 45
'Awn Interviewed on Syrian Role, Dialogue *[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 8 Jun]* 46
'Awn Sends Response to Syrian Proposals *[VOL]* 47
Army Responds to Syrian Shelling of Suq al-Gharb *[VOL]* 48
Army Kills 6 Syrians *[RFL]* 48
Syrians Shell Jubayl Coast; Mountain Area Tense *[VOL]* 48

SYRIA

Al-Shar' Receives Arab League's Ibrahimi 12 Jun *[SANA]* 49
Tunisian Assembly President Arrives 13 Jun *[Damascus Radio]* 49
Al-Ahmar, Others Mourn Khomeyni's Death *[Damascus Radio]* 49
Commentary Attacks Iraqi 'Bond' With Israel *[Damascus Radio]* 49
Palestine Broadcast on Countering Occupation *[Damascus Radio]* 50
Iraqi Ba'thists Cited on Saddam's 'Crimes' *[Damascus Radio]* 51
Commentary on Tripartite Committee Mission *[Damascus Radio]* 51

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

'Extremists' Hit Kabul With Missile 13 Jun *[Kabul Radio]* 53
Pakistani Forces Support Rebel Attacks *[BAKHTAR]* 53
Envoy to Islamabad Denies Rocket Attack on Bakar *[BAKHTAR]* 53
Military Council Member Reportedly Defects *[Islamabad International]* 53
Mujahidin Kill 260, Capture 140 Afghan Soldiers *[Islamabad Radio]* 53
Mujahidin Down 2 Helicopters in Laghman *[Islamabad Radio]* 54
Mujahidin Alliance Denies Using Chemical Weapons *[Islamabad Radio]* 54
50 Kabul Troops Killed in Jalalabad Fighting *[Islamabad International]* 54
Hekmatyar Demands Dissolution of Kabul Regime *[Islamabad Radio]* 54
Sakharov's Congress Address Denounced *[Kabul Radio]* 54

India

Commentary Criticizes Pakistan-U.S. Afghan Policy *[Delhi International]* 55
Premadasa's Call for Troop Withdrawal Criticized *[THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 3 Jun]* 56
Commentary Analyzes IPKF Position in Sri Lanka *[Delhi International]* 56
Bombay Police Seize Pure Heroin Worth $13 Million *[AFP]* 57

Iran

Leadership Council Rejected After Khomeyni Death *[IRNA]* 57
Tehran Commentary on Khamene'i Selection 58
University Students Pledge Support to Khamene'i *[IRNA]* 59
Commentary on Pledging Allegiance to Khamene'i *[Tehran Radio]* 59
Khamene'i Addresses Students in Tehran *[Tehran Radio]* 60
Ahmad Khomeyni's Message to Nation on Casualties *[Tehran TV]* 62
Foreign Reactions to Khomeyni's Death Noted *[Tehran Radio]* 62
KAYHAN Praises Khomeyni's Islamic Values *[IRNA]* 63
Papers on 'Positive' Decision by France, FRG *[IRNA]* 63
Majlis Renamed 'Islamic Consultative Assembly' *[IRNA]* 64
Majlis Ratifies Referendum Act Articles *[IRNA]* 64
Ministers Berate Saudis on Pilgrimage Position *[IRNA]* 65
Majlis Official Karrubi Speaks on Constitution *[Tehran Radio]* 65
Brigadier General Dies in Recent 'Incident' *[Tehran Radio]* 66
Arab Summit's 'Anti-Iranian' Position Assailed *[ETTELA'AT 29 May]* 66
Editorial on Summit Decision on Shatt al-'Arab *[ETTELA'AT 29 May]* 67
Editorial on Algerian Position in Arab Summit *[JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI 29 May]* 67
Mojahedin-e Khalq Reopens Training Camps in Iraq *[Cairo AL-AKHBAR 12 Jun]* 67
Opposition Leaders Want Democracy Restored *[Kuwait ARAB TIMES 5 Jun]* 67
'National Resistance Council' Derides Khomeyni

Nepal

Spokesman: No Comment on PRC 'Internal Matters' *[THE RISING NEPAL 9 Jun]* 69
Former Minister Assails Cabinet for Indian Crisis *[Delhi Radio]* 69
Minister Returns From Saudia Arabia, Kuwait *[AFP]* 69

Sri Lanka

Senior Policeman Killed; Officials Suspect JVP *[AFP]* 70
Police Kill 3 at 'Anti-Indian' Demonstration *[AFP]* 70
Organization Lauds Call for Withdrawal of IPKF *[Colombo International]* 70
EPRLF Head Hails Indian Position on Pullout *[Delhi Radio]* 70

Palestinian Affairs

'Uprising' Leadership Issues Call No 41

JN1206190289 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1729 GMT 12 Jun 89

["Call No 41, Issued by the PLO—the Unified National Leadership in the Occupied Homeland" on 12 June; read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Call, call, call. No voice shall rise above the voice of the intifadah [uprising]; no voice shall rise above the voice of the people of Palestine, the people of the PLO.

Call No 41, call of challenge and continuity.

O masses of our people. O masses of steadfastness and national struggle, who are determined to achieve victory.

More than a year and a half after the beginning of your valiant intifadah, our national struggle now sees a critical and important moment. The enemy has decided to destroy the intifadah through political means after it became convinced that its outright oppressive methods to harm the intifadah have failed. Their colonial mentality has come up with a plan even more clearly dead than the notorious Camp David accords. This plan carries the name of Shamir and Rabin. It involves holding local elections to choose a disguised representative [hay'ah tamthiliyah muqanna'ah] that will bilaterally negotiate with the enemy to establish autonomy for 5 years on the basis of continued occupation and oppression.

The announcement of the plan was accompanied by redoubling the official oppression and the settlers' mad campaigns and sharpening the harshness of warlike statements by Rabin and others which call for more oppression in the evnt there is no response to the plan. They behave as if they are going around in circles. If the oppressive methods have failed to suppress the intifadah, will the enemy succeed in making us accept a plan which is not serious at all and whose only aim is to stop the intifadah and improve the image of the Zionist entity in the eyes of the world?

At this moment in the life of the intifadah, we face the task of convincing the foe before the friend of the fact that the Palestinian giant that was released will not return to the situation before 9 December 1987. The destiny of Shamir's conspiracy will be the dustbin of history alongside the conspiracies of autonomy, Reagan's plan, regional solution, power-sharing, and others.

At the beginning of the intifadah, Rabin challenged us on the basis of who will tire first. Now, he admits that we are enduring the suffering without complaint. But it is obvious that Rabin has grown tired. The Palestinian people have discovered the road to salvation—a road which they will not abandon before achieving their goals of repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state on their land under the leadership of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. They also affirm to the world and the Arab masses that the road to freedom and victory is not the road of the regimes, which repress their peoples and bow to their enemies, but the road of steadfastness, struggle, and sacrifice, which will continue until the enemy abandons its aggression and leaves us in peace.

O masses of our people, the Unified National Leadership [UNL] appreciates the Arab summit's position on the Palestine question—a position which stresses the recent Palestine National Council's resolutions and its special resolutions regarding a national program. The UNL also calls on the Arab countries to translate their resolutions into actions by supporting the intifadah materially and morally. It also calls on the Arab masses to stage rallies and demonstrations in support of the Palestinian intifadah.

The UNL also appreciates the Palestinian factions that work within the framework of the PLO for their unionist positions. All of them are represented in the UNL. The Arab summit's resolution on our issue supports the Palestinian position. Our people, who are suffering under the occupation, need more than words. What we have been suffering for more than 20 years is a direct result of the Arab failure. They have to translate their resolutions into actions, and let them use their political and economic weight to pressure the United States, supporter of our major enemy, into ending its maneuvers and the step-by-step policy and into recognizing our legitimate rights as a real step toward peace and security in the region. Let the United States know that any further delay in upgrading the level of serious and effective dialogue with the PLO and any delay in recognizing our rights will intensify the flame of the intifadah.

The UNL calls on all conscientious people and human rights advocates in the world to visit our state, Palestine, to acquaint themselves closely with the Palestinian people's miserable living conditions under occupation and pressure their governments into supporting our legitimate rights to repatriation and self-determination in an independent state on our land just like other peoples.

O masses of our people, the rabid attacks mounted by the army and unbridled settlers on our cities and villages have increased, imagining that by doing so they can put an end to our valiant intifadah. We have chosen the road, the road of the valiant intifadah, and we will not deviate from it no matter how dearly we sacrifice. The racist Zionist authorities try to wage war against the livelihood of our masses, the sons of the Palestinian working class. They try to repeat the Nazi and fascist practices by attempting to impose the racist badge to distinguish our workers from the Zionists at the work sites, and by attempting to force our workers and the sons of our people in the steadfast Gaza Strip, the strip of heroism and challenge, to obtain a special identity card allowing its bearer to leave for the work sites. Our people

can only confront these racist practices through solidarity among workers and masses. Let the powers of the people, all the people, be united. Let all the sincere national forces be united in the trenches of the intifadah for a year and even years while continuing to entrench and escalate the intifadah to a higher and higher level, raising all the time the slogan of martyrdom, freedom, and independence: Martyrdom or victory.

O masses of our steadfast people, the UNL, while greeting our heroic masses in Gaza, Nahhalin, Kifl Harith, Tammun, Qalqilyah, Sinjil, and other positions of steadfastness against the rabid enemy campaigns, stresses the following:

1. The blood of our people will not be wasted. We are daily slaughtered in cold blood and it is our legitimate right to defend ourselves. Our blood is not cheaper than theirs.

2. The UNL mourns with pride struggler Comrade 'Umar al-Qasim, martyr of the Palestinian captivity, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front [for the Liberation of Palestine]. He was martyred after 21 relentless years in captivity. It holds the Zionist occupation authorities fully responsible for his martyrdom after failing to treat him. They killed him in cold blood. The UNL stresses that the crime of his assassiantion will be a smear of disgrace on the forehead of Zionism forever.

3. Setting up captive protection committees in every city and devoting 1 day within the period of each call to hold news conferences and information courses to explain the difficult conditions of our captives in the Zionist jails, especially in the liquidatory Ansar-3 prison, where scores of detainees suffer from difficult and grave conditions. The UNL calls on all international humanitarian institutions to work toward releasing them to save their lives.

4. Working very eagerly toward uniting the popular committes in all cities, villages, and suburbs, and entrenching, strengthening, and expanding these committees so that they become the strong foundations of the people's authority in the independent State of Palestine. This task should be considered as basic and indispensable for promoting the intifadah and forming further strike force units, the arm of the glorious intifadah and its weapon against the enemies of the people—soldiers, settlers, and collaborators.

5. Intensifying strikes against collaborators and taking them to national account. Focus should be placed on those against whom there is evidence and there should be national unanimity that the person is a collaborator. Distinctions should be made between them as to the extent of punishment. The punishment should be proportional to their crimes against the people and the extent of their readiness to repent sincerely.

6. Showing full concern about the national unity of the people and containing problems which might arise among the ranks of the people on the bases of the national interest, which is the strong element in the continuation of the intifadah, as an embodiment of the unity of the Palestinian people wherever they live. The UNL calls on the sons of our people in the 1948 area [Israel's original borders] to unify their ranks, support the intifadah, and act against racial discrimination.

7. The UNL pays tribute to the formation of the higher student council and recognizes this council as the authority that decides all student affairs in the independent state of Palestine. It further calls on the academic and educational institutions to deal with this council.

8. The UNL calls for the absolute refusal to work at settlements and for forming committees of solidarity with the workers who abide by boycott so that their needs can be addressed.

9. In the economic field, the UNL stresses the absolute importance of building the domestic economy in accordance with popular development. Agricultural and industrial production bodies that do not require large capital and that are based on land reclamation and self-reliance should be established. The UNL also stresses the need for renewed boycott of the Zionist agricultural and industrial goods that have alternatives in the market. It calls for the formation of economic committees to study the economic situation and suggest feasible and necessary projects.

10. The UNL calls on the owners of artesian wells to reduce the price of water so that small farmers can continue their activity and promote our national agricultural produce.

11. The UNL calls on bakery owners not to turn their bakeries into groceries. They should only sell bread and biscuit products.

12. The UNL warns merchants who tamper with prices. It calls on merchant and popular committees to fix price lists and to monitor adherence to them.

13. The UNL urges the accountants association in Gaza to expel members who still submit tax statements to the civil administration and urges all accountants to refrain from doing so.

14. The UNL urges our masses in Gaza to refrain from destroying agricultural produce coming from the Jordan Valley to the heroic Gaza Strip, such as watermelons and other produce.

15. The UNL urges members of the judicial system not to abide by the military orders issued by the occupation which carry the numbers 1271 and 1274 and which pertain to the laws of owners and tenants and court fees.

On the path of escalating and entrenching the intifadah struggle until the clear victory, the UNL urges our people's masses to carry out the following activities.

— Saturday, 17 June: A general strike shall be staged to demand that the U.S. Administration convene the fully authorized international conference as the mechanism that can achieve peace in the region.

— 18 and 19 June: Shall be days for escalating struggle and the war of Molotov cocktails against the enemy soldiers and its settlers herds.

— Tuesday, 20 June: A general strike shall be staged in solidarity with the working class in the Gaza Strip and respond to the enemy's criminal and fascist measures against them.

— 21-27 June: Shall be days for militant activities and escalation against the neo-fascists.

— Wednesday, 28 June: Shall be a day for militant activities to protest the annexation of Jerusalem. On that day, Palestinian flags shall be hoisted in the capital of our independent state and all over the beloved homeland.

— Thursday, 29 June: A general strike shall be staged to protest the attacks carried out by the herds of settlers against our people's masses.

— 1 July: Shall be the day of Palestinian heritage. On that day, popular festivals and folklore exhibitions and markets shall be organized to affirm our people's adherence to their heritage and to protect that heritage from distortion.

— 2 and 3 July: In light of the stultification policy pursued by the occupation authorities in closing our academic institutions, we emphasize the need to expose the enemy's practices by sending memoranda to international institutions to pressure the occupation authorities to reopen schools and universities for our students. On these days, militant activities—sit-ins and demonstrations—shall be staged. At the same time, the UNL urges private school administrations in Jerusalem not to dismiss teachers and to give them their full rights.

We will inevitably triumph.

Long live the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people wherever they may be.

Long live Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine.

[Signed] The PLO—the Unified National Leadership in the occupied homeland, the State of Palestine

[Dated] 12 June 1989

PFLP-GC Leader Discusses Armed Struggle

JN1306184389 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1625 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Speech by Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, at the graduation of a new class of fedayeen from "one of the front's training institutes" on 12 June; recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Comrades on the path, our dear guests, families of the graduating fighters, comrade graduates, we meet today in the ceremony of your graduation and your transfer from the stage of training to the stage of sacrifice. For the past several months, you have worked and sweated hard. We saw you in action in your class and military exercises. We congratulate you on your graduation and your passing from the stage of training to the stage of sacrifice.

You requested that your class be named after the al-Na'imah martyrs. We immediately reponded to your request, because this request expresses your pride in a battle in which groups of your comrades confronted the enemy hordes and taught them a great and important lesson. Indeed, in Al-Na'imah they tried to strike at your organization on the anniversary of the heroic intifadah [uprising] in the occupied territory. They wanted to weaken us by inflicting wounds and martyrs and taking scores of prisoners. They also intended to tell our Palestinian people, who are heroic because of their heroic intifadah: Here are our slaves walking before you in the streets of Tel Aviv and Haifa. But what was the outcome 16 hours later? The outcome was that their commanders and dogs were killed.

So we congratulate you on this name. You should follow the example of martyr Abu-Jamil and his comrades who stood up to defend the honor of the Arab nation from the ocean to the gulf. They stood up to defend the honor of the Arab people everywhere and to say: Yes, we can defeat the army of aggression. Indeed, lessons were taught, and are still being taught, by the young men and women facing the enemies inside Palestine; in the West Bank and Hebron. There were also young people outside the homeland teaching the enemy unforgettable lessons.

As usual, when it failed to defeat our heroic fighters in al-Na'imah, in the Qibyah operation, in the Awla operation, and in all confrontation operations, the cowardly enemy had no other recourse but to use sophisticated U.S. technology. So it sent its aircraft to raid our logistical bases. Martyrs fell in al-Biqa'. May God have mercy on all of them. We tell martyr Abu-Tariq, member of the Central Committee: Rest in peace. Your comrades are continuing on the path. What we said a short while ago to Abu-Jamil and his comrades, we are saying now to Abu-Tariq and his comrades and all of our martyrs in Haifa, Yafo, Gaza, and throughout occupied Palestinian territory.

Brother graduates, you have important duties in this critical phase. Congratulations to you on your graduation. On this occasion, we tell your trainers and those who have helped in your training, thank you. Now make further sacrifices. Armed struggle cannot be empty words. Armed struggle needs training, faith, and determination. And we say very loudly: The real armed struggle has begun now. It has begun now. Antics, false battles, and deceptive propaganda are over. Yes, we are now going through the most difficult phase in the struggle of our nation, people, and revolution.

Indeed, brother graduates, you will now graduate in order to join the bases of honor and fighting. Hold to the trust and honor. We will all go. We will all die. Only the banner of sacrifice, revolution, and martyrdom will remain. The history of your Arab nation is full of lessons. Here in Syria after World War I, the French wanted to enter Syria under the sinful Sykes-Picot Agreement to make Syria a French mandate. The young men of this country led by Yusuf al-'Azmah stood up and said: You will only enter the country over our dead bodies. That was in Maysalun and in Jabal al-Zawiyah with Hananu, Salih al-'Ali, and Sultan Pasha al-Atrash, and also during al-Ghutah battles. Through those battles, the people in this country grew up with the spirit of courage and sacrifice.

Had Yusuf al-'Azmah not resisted, who would have remembered him and Hananu? Had 'Umar al-Mukhtar in Libya, 'Abd-al-Qadir al-Jaz'iri in Algeria, and Al-Khatabi in Morocco not resisted, how would the revolution of 1 million martyrs in Algeria and the 1 September Revolution in Libya have been born?

Brothers, there are continuous attempts by the enemies of our nation and its progress to tame this nation and make it kneel before its enemies. Yes, there are treacherous and agent leaders who try to break the wall between us and the enemies. Imagine! Yasir 'Arafat recently stood before President Mitterrand in Paris and said to him: Please, bring me and my cousins, the Israelis, to the same table. The Zionist Israelis became our cousins in the eyes of those deviationist leaders.

Today, and as you see, Butrus Ghali is in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem—this Jerusalem that was conquered by 'Umar Ibn-al-Khattab and liberated again by Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi. Butrus Ghali goes there and 'Arafat covers up for him. And, Husni Mubarak covers up for 'Arafat in Cairo and says: Butrus Ghali's visit to Tel Aviv was made at the Palestinians' request and not at my request.

Brothers, there is an attempt to beautify the face of the United States, as if we can force the United States into becoming neutral and as if it does not support the Zionist entity. Brothers and sisters, beware of this ploy. The United States is the cause and the disease and it is the snake's head. Martyr Khomeyni was right when he said that it is the great Satan. Yes, it is the great Satan.

Brothers and sisters, mothers: Nurse your babies to hate the United States and the U.S. Administration. It is our first enemy and the protector of that entity [Israel]. It supports that entity from the loaf of bread to the aircraft and the nuclear bomb. The United States considers Israel, between quotations, the 52d [as heard] state of the United States of America.

Bush and his administration say loud and clear: We are responsible for protecting Israel's security. No Arab or Islamic force that threatens Israel's security is allowed to exist.

Therefore, and in broad daylight, they bombed the nuclear reactor in Baghdad under the sight of the United States and all western countries. They have not said a word. They even said that this is part of Israel's security. Bush says: We are committed to protecting Israel's security.

You, brothers and sisters, know that U.S. weapons are shipped to that entity the day after they are manufactured to be tested against us, and against our children and women everywhere.

The United States of America is the enemy of peoples. It is the oppressor of peoples. They boast about freedom and humankind's civil rights; and every day they ignore and turn a blind eye to the murder of scores and hundreds of people in Palestine.

As for the attempts made by 'Arafat and some leaders to beautify the face of the United States, they aim to deceive you all. I will not bring anything out of my own pocket. I have read in the newspaper AL-QABAS an article by a foreign journalist called Patrick Seale. This Patrick Seale went to the United States and wrote in AL-QABAS.

Patrick Seale says that before Reagan left office, supporters of Israel founded a new intellectual institution in Washington. What is the specific and limited objective of that institution? To give broad political lines for the new administration. This means that Bush and Baker are surrounded by an institution that gives them the broad lines for their policy. Bush and Baker are allowed to make maneuvers. But, the main lines are left for this institution. What did they call that institution? Washington Academy for the Middle Eastern Countries' Policy [name as heard].

That academy drafted a document or pamphlet. They considered that pamphlet to be the theoretical guide for Bush and Baker when they deal with the Middle East problem. They called that document "Building for Peace." When you read that document, you will find unlimited hostility toward the Arabs. Patrick Seale, who is a famous journalist, says that, even for those who are knowledgable the document became in Washington the Bible of government. That is the Bible which the U.S. Government's policy shall follow.

Let us note who drafted this document. Then, I will tell you about the most important articles of the document on the basis of which the Americans are going to deal with us.

The most important people who drafted this document which is nowadays called the Bible of the U.S. Administration are the following: The first one is Lawrence [Eagleburger], current U.S. assistant secretary of state; the second one is Dennis Ross, chief of Political Planning at the U.S. State Department; the third one is Richard Hess, the official in charge of Middle East affairs at the U.S. National Security Council. This document was drafted by these three persons and others. But see the positions of these three people! One of them is the U.S. assistant secretary of state, another one is an official in charge and a political adviser on the Middle East, while the third works at the U.S. National Security Council.

What does the document state? Let us read what the document stated, word by word, so that the rulers who are beautifying the face of the United States for us and thus laughing at our people, and so that the face of the United States is made clear. [sentence as heard] The document says: First, we must force—I am reading a translation from the English copy, supplying a verbatim translation—the Palestinian leadership through exhausting it. [sentence as heard] What does that mean? Exhausting the Palestinian leadership. What is meant here is asking it to make concessions, one after another, from the leaderships represented by 'Arafat. As for the anti-'Arafat leaderships, they are also to be exhausted through striking at them and weakening them to make them water down their aspirations. Has 'Arafat left us with any aspirations? He has left us nothing. The end result is envisaged to be something similar to self-rule under Israeli control. This is the first item in the document called "The Peace Document, Building for Peace".

Second, the document states that a Palestinian-Israeli deal would inevitably lead to the Palestinians siding with Israel within the Middle East equation. This means that we will become an Israeli protectorate, exactly in the same way in which Egypt turned approximately more than 10 years ago. Thus, the regional scale would be decisively tipped in Israel's favor.

Third, Shamir must be convinced, insinuating that Shamir is an extremist who must be convinced, while we are to be exhausted by them, that an Israeli-Palestinian deal of this type will be a version that would be acceptable, albeit watered down, of Greater Israel. They are saying to the Israelis: Take your time. Work according to a step by step approach. Such a step will enable you to build Greater Israel in the future.

Fourth, the implementation of these things will eventually leave Israel as the domineering partner oversees the Palestinian canton, regardless of the name given to this canton. That is, if the Palestinians are granted self-rule or something like that, Israel will own the canton and impose hegemony on it.

Fifth, Syria is the main obstacle in preventing this kind of settlement. Hence, it must be neutralized or isolated and overcome; and if necessary, this must be brought about by a crushing military attack against it.

Brothers, I have not brought this out of my own pocket. This is the document called the Bible of the U.S. Administration. As for the Arab rulers, they attempt every day to beautify the dirty and ugly American face. Hence, we say that our enemy is not only the Zionist entity. Our enemies are headed by their imperialist leader; namely, the United States.

Let us ask the following question: 'Arafat has offered to them every concession. Can anyone tell me a concession that remains to be made by 'Arafat? As for the recognition of Israel, he said: I approve of this. As for tearing down and cancelling the PLO Charter, he said in broad daylight: Okay. What did they offer in return? Mitterrand told him before he arrived [in Paris]: Please, I want certain things from you.

Imagine how far these treacherous, dwarf leaderships have gone to meet conditions. Mitterrand told 'Arafat that he wanted to meet him in Paris, France. He also asked: What will you offer me? 'Arafat said: What do you want? He said: You will announce that some articles in the Charter are null. He also said: You should announce in Paris that you are against Nazi massacres and that you are with the oppressed and persecuted Jewish people in the world. O brothers, sisters, children, fighters, he went there and said that the PLO Charter had become null, that is, the liberation of Palestine was null. He also mourned the Jewish victims who fell at the hands of the Nazis as well as the persecution of the Jewish people. Then he became ashamed and said: But there are also victims in the occupied territorties. The children, whose fathers were persecuted by the Nazis, came to slaughter us and persecute and kill our children. 'Arafat mourns these Jews.

'Arafat offered everything. He said: We are ready to open the borders between us and the Israeli entity for economic exchange. We want an economic unity between the Jews, ourselves, Jordan, and Lebanon, he said. He announced the termination of the armed struggle. Be ashamed, stopped a group of youths inside the occupied Arab territories said, in Hebron, from our comrades in the intifadah. [sentence as heard] 'Arafat was not ashamed to condemn this operation in an official statement.

Hence, we would like to tell you why he gave his mercenaries weapons and sent them to Lebanon. I would like to ask a question: Has his group carried out any military operation against the Zionist entity since he sent his mercenaries to Lebanon following 1983? Only one operation was carried out. The group was made up of five youths and one girl. But 'Arafat informed the Israelis in advance of the operation and the Jews waited for the group in a house and arrested its members. 'Arafat told the Israelis to carry out air raids on Sidon. Now, he and

the Israelis are cooperating to cause more pain to our people and to force our people to bow and accept what they hate. He is also dealing with the intifadah in the same way. Shamir is striking with his stick, and 'Arafat says: We have no choice but to make concessions to save our people in the occupied territories.

As revolutionary strugglers, we will reject this even if our necks will be broken. At least, I personally talk very clearly. Our homeland is not for bargain or sale. This homeland and the blood of our martyrs from the Arab people and our Islamic nation since the start of this century prevent us from allowing any Arab leader to dwarf the history of these people and this nation. These are our cousins, and we were mistaken, as Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] put it. He said: We thought that Palestine was ours. We are sorry. We were mistaken. Palestine is not ours [applause]. These people have been fighting convoy after convoy since 1917. How can such people be mistaken? You spies in palaces. We pin our hopes on the rest of the Arab regimes: To Syria and Libya. We pin our hope s on these two. A short while ago I told you about the conspiracies, which are being concocted against Syria. What is taking place in Lebanon is aimed at making Syria leave Lebanon and at striking at Syria to force it to retreat and to strip it of its pan-Arab program on the Palestinian and Lebanese levels. They tried to strike it through the treacherous leaderships represented by Yasir 'Arafat and some opportunists. They are also trying to stab Syria in the back through the situation in Lebanon.

We tell the heroic Syrian people and this sacrificing army; from this podium we address President Hafiz al-Asad [applause] and tell him: A person dies only once. Heroes remain eternal in history. A short time ago I told the story of Yusuf al-'Azim. Had it not been for Yusuf al-'Azim, the Syrian revolution would not have started and later on spread to Jabal al-Zawiyah, Jabal al-'Alawiyyin, al-Ghutah, and Jabal al-'Arab. Syria would not have had any struggle movement recorded in its history.

The zeal you see in the Syrian people is the heritage of Yusuf al-'Azim, Ibrahim Hananu, al-Kharras, and all those strugglers. We tell President Hafiz al-Asad: You are an historic leader. We, as the people of Palestine, as southern Syria, we have great hope in you. We also say that if Syria falls—God forbid—this cause will also fall for at least the coming decades.

We also tell Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Yes. We know that they came from thousands of kilometers away to the Gulf of Sidra, to you. They challenged the Libyan people and the 1 [September] revolution. Yes. They came to you with their planes to kill you and the people. Yes. They started wars against you in Chad and from southern Libya. Yes. They started internal and external battles against you to exhaust you. But your value, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, lies in when you are a unionist and revolutionary struggler. This is why we believed in you. We believed in the day of Jerusalem and the word of Jerusalem, which was the password in the 1 September revolution.

We also tell leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that the lesson to learn from 'Umar al-Mukhtar is very important. Had it not been for 'Umar al-Mukhtar and his refusal to bargain over the Libyan people, despite the Italian seductions, the 1 September Revolution would not have been. Brothers and sisters: Do not despair of God's mercy. Hear this, brothers and sisters: Islam sprung and grew from the womb of the pre-Islamic times and the pre-Islamic Arabs. What were the Arabs in pre-Islamic times? They were tribes fighting the Dahis and al-Ghabra' battle [a historic battle in the pre-Islamic era]—40 years of fighting because of a camel! What did they own? The 'Ukaz fair? Where is their history? The history of the Arabs became dignified through Islam. Because of this Islam, their soldiers and Islamic conquests reached the borders of China, the central France, and central Europe in Vienna. Yes brothers, out of the darkness sprung this dawn. What is required now is that a new dawn spring forth because our cause is just. The cause of our people is just. We are not incriminating anyone. We are not saying that we want to go back thousands of years in history to fight the Spaniards for the sake of Granada's palaces. We say that we are fighting for the sake of Palestine, Jerusalem, which was honored by God and His Koran. He urged us to martyrdom for its sake. We tell all revolutionary Muslims: You are most welcome to fight. We are soldiers beside you and in front of you, but not only in words.

Many of the Muslims belonging to the United States and Al-Azhar Muslims used to say: We do not want to fight in Palestine because such a battle will strengthen the Soviets and transform this region into a Soviet stronghold. The Soviets are our enemies. They are atheists. The United States follows a monotheistic religion. Britain also follows a monotheistic religion. They used to use this excuse not to fight. Now, after Gorbachev and perestroyka have come, the Soviet Union says: I have no ambitions and do not seek any influence. All I care about is inside the Soviet Union.

Now what are their excuses? This means that these Muslims have either delved into the process of using religion as a cover up for protecting the interests of the West or that religion is the revolutionary, fighting religion. Before us is now the great trial of the Iranian people and the old man who reached the age of 88 years and continued to fight and struggle—Imam Khomeyni—until God took him. He was fighting at 88 years old and calling the United States the Great Satan. He was urging people to jihad. Iran is now honored with this revolution after him.

Brothers and sisters, graduates, and guests: We say these words which are painfully being wrenched out of our hearts. However, we swear to you that we are overflowing with hope; our determination shall not slacken; we

shall not shut up; we shall not call a truce for one reason, as I told you in my speech: Men die only once. We shall die only once. We shall die standing like these martyrs. We shall not compromise. You, graduates, have a march before you. You have duties before you. Follow the example of Khalid Akar, al-Na'imah martyrs, the 'Ulah martys, and the stone martyrs. These are the examples you should follow. Your example should not be Yasir 'Arafat and the renegades. These are the ones who will create the history of this nation no matter how fierce the evil and tyrannical forces become. God willing, we will meet you with further victories. God be with you and protect you. Peace be upon you.

Khalaf Warns Israel Against Further 'Crimes'

JN1306203389 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 Jun 89 p 1

[By 'Amid al-Shanti]

[Text] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu-Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, has made a strong warning to the Israeli Nazi state, holding it responsible for its crimes against the Palestinian people. In an exclusive statement to AL-QABAS by telephone yesterday, he said: We will respond strongly to these measures in a manner that corresponds to the Zionist savageness.

Khalaf said that Israel must know that the intifadah [uprising] will continue no matter how hard it tries to stop it and that the intifadah will not end until our Palestinian people's legitimate rights are achieved. He asserted that the waves of the intifadah will not retreat, but will get stronger no matter what the neo-fascists do.

He said that Israel drafted a new plan to strike against the intifadah through more oppressive measures, murders, deportations, and demolition of houses. Abu-Iyad added that the resignation of the commander of the central command in the West Bank underlines the new Israeli methods and said that the commander rejected any more bloodletting or to be involved in the massacre that is taking place at the end of this century.

Abu-Iyad discussed the Arab and international political positions. He said: Where do they stand regarding these criminal acts, and where is the human freedom and dignity?

Khalaf said that the response will be swift and very violent and that Israel should know that the Palestinian people are able to face all crimes against their freedom.

Regarding the U.S. position, Abu-Iyad said: How can U.S. President George Bush talk about democracy for the Chinese and events in China, and talk about freedom, democracy, and human rights; and at the same time, we see him use the veto in the UN Security Council to prevent the denunciation of Israel and its Nazi crimes against our Palestinian people under occupation? This demonstrates the total U.S. bias in favor of Israel and against our heroic people's intifadah. It seems that the Bush administration views events in China in a different way from events in the occupied territories.

Abu-Iyad concluded his statement by saying that the intifadah will continue and that no one can stop it. Salah Khalaf praised that militant people and said that victory is very close.

PFLP Denounces Statements Praising U.S.

JN1306133189 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] In Damascus, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] today expressed its indignation and surprise over the recent Palestinian statements which praised the new U.S. approach toward the Palestine question. According to the statement issued by the PFLP in Damascus, the organization was especially surprised since these statements come only 2 days after the U.S. veto in the UN Security Council against a draft resolution that called for denouncing Israeli practices in the occupied territories.

DFLP, PFLP Criticize Ghali's Visit to Israel

JN1306125989 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], commenting on the visit made by the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs to Israel, has declared the DFLP's decisive rejection of what he termed all Egyptian suggestive attempts to portray itself as a mediator between Israel and the Arab states.

Hawatimah said this visit constitutes an early breach of the Casablanca summit conference resolutions and of President Husni Mubarak's statement during that summit that he supports Arab solidarity in letter and in spirit—which means a decisive rejection of Shamir's plan and elections, according to Hawatimah.

For its part, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] stated that this visit comes as part of framework of Egypt's reiteration of its commitment to the Camp David accords following the decision of its return to the Arab League, and to dispel any suspicions by the Israeli Government regarding its relations with Egypt, as stated by the PFLP.

OPEC Affairs

Iranian Minister on OPEC Development Fund

LD1206122689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Mr Iravani, our country's minister of economic affairs and finance, left Tehran for Vienna today to

participate in the 10th session of the finance ministers of the 13 member countries of the OPEC Fund for International Development.

In an interview with a Central News Unit reporter before leaving he said: Soon, with the approval of the agreement for the joint goods fund, the 13 members of the OPEC Fund will increase their efforts to stabilize prices of primary goods on an international level. The minister of economic affairs and finance noted: The 13 OPEC member countries, which founded the OPEC Fund in 1976 with the aim of improving OPEC assistance to poor countries and expanding cooperation between developing countries, have thus far pledged the payment of $3,435 million to the fund, $2,639 million of which has been put at the disposal of the OPEC fund.

He added: The ministers of economy and finance of the 13 OPEC member countries will, in the 10th session of the OPEC Fund, examine the fund's activities and the situation of the loan program for international development. He added: The position of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the session is [in favor of] the expansion of South-South cooperation. In that connection, with its regular participation in OPEC Fund sessions and its defense of the fund's assistance to international organizations, Iran has worked actively to expand South-South cooperation.

Egypt

Further Reportage on Ghali-'Arafat Meeting

NC1306142589 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA)—MENA has learned that Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, presented Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat with an assessment of the results of his recent visit to Israel and the contents of his meetings with Israeli officials. Dr Ghali met with 'Arafat this morning at the latter's residence at the al-Andalus Palace in Heliopolis.

Dr Ghali had met in Israel with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, Science and Research Minister Ezer Weizmann, and Israeli President Hayim Herzog.

Dr Ghali also briefed the Palestinian leader on his contacts with the Palestinian leaders he met yesterday at the Egyptian Embassy in the Tel Aviv suburb of Herzliyya, who represented the leaderships of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem.

The 'Arafat-Ghali meeting was attended on the Egyptian side by Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and head of the president's office for political affairs, and on the Palestinian side by Hani al-Hasan, Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser who arrived in Cairo last night, PLO representative in Cairo Sa'id Kamal, and PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd-al-Rahman.

Shamir Rejects Mediation Offer

JN1306180889 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali has communicated to President Husni Mubarak and to Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat Shamir's reply to the Egyptian mediation which amounts to rejection of any dialogue with the PLO. Dr Ghali told our radio that the Israeli rejection deals with the Egyptian mediation between Israel and the PLO while the Israeli Government welcomed the fact that Egypt assumes the role of mediator to convince the Palestinians inside [the occupied territories] to enter into a dialogue with Israel. Egypt had refused to do this.

Dr Ghali said that the most important thing now is to abide by national unity between the Palestinians inside and outside [the occupied territories], and safeguard the complementarity of the Palestinian stand in and outside. He added that the Palestinian figures he met, as well as Egypt, had affirmed this point.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt supports the Palestinian stand rejecting any substitute leadership to the PLO, and that Egyptian efforts will continue to bring about a direct dialogue between Israel and the PLO, whether in a direct or indirect manner [sentence as heard], and to also allow Palestinians in and outside to hold contacts. Ghali said: If we want elections to succeed, we must recognize the PLO's role.

Mubarak Interviewed on Summit, Other Issues

JN0806180189 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 Jun 89 pp 22-24

[Interview with President Mubarak by 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Masa'id, AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM publisher, in Cairo—date not given]

[Text] [Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President, The Arab Casablanca summit has succeeded beyond most optimistic expectations. I wonder what was the secret of its success?

[Mubarak] The success the world is talking about did not come from a void. The success must be traced to the fact that all the Arab kings and presidents who were there measured up to their responsibilities with none of them engaging in grandstanding. Nor was there any vituperation or bickering. All of them displayed understanding and clarity. If the Lebanese problem presented something of a complication, thankfully the summit produced a three-member committee comprising King Fahd, King Hassan, and the Algerian president whose efforts are in evidence now.

[Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President: What do you think of the Syrian stance on Lebanon?

[Mubarak] I do not like for Syria to take a stand at variance with the general Arab public opinion. Syria is a sisterly state that appreciates Lebanon's interests as well as the other Arab countries do. The dismemberment of Lebanon will not help the supreme Arab interests. This will indeed prove a loss to all of us. The principle of dividing Lebanon on the plea that certain parties have vested interests is a dangerous thing which if allowed to happen will encourage others to emulate it! There is consensus on the need to effect political reforms in keeping with Lebanon's interests. All foreign forces must evacuate Lebanese territory. I must say that it serves neither Syrian nor Egyptian nor any other Arab country's interests to tear Lebanon apart!

[Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President: Why did the Casablanca summit fail to bring about reconciliation between Presidents al-Asad and Saddam Husayn?

[Mubarak] I cannot say that the summit failed to reconcile the two. I would say, however, that if the Arab summitry should become a periodical affair, differences should be phased out. The rather long gaps between summits serve to exacerbate and compound differences. Differences would not have exacerbated had the summits been made an annual event. Summits and concommitant side meetings—bilateral and trilateral—make it

possible to conduct calm dialogue. Our proposal that the summit be held annually has been well received and welcomed by many of our brother Arab leaders.

[Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President: Did the summit take up border disputes, including the one between Iraq and Kuwait?

[Mubarak] I am certain that President Saddam Husayn is careful to see border disputes with Arab brothers sorted out. He has told me that much on more than one occasion. It is advisable, however, that such matters should not be raised at summit conferences, lest they be further complicated. President Saddam Husayn will work toward their resolution as they are a burden of which he likes to be relieved. He is serious about that and is appreciative of Kuwait's total support during Iraq's war with Iran. Border disputes between Arab League countries are nothing out of the ordinary and given goodwill and pan-Arab sentiments should not be insuperable. In this respect Egypt will not delay in helping its brothers sort out their differences.

[Al-Masa'id] Mr President: What are your plans for the next Arab summit?

[Mubarak] As I have said, my proposal that the summit be held annually has been well received by Arab kings and presidents who are looking into the suggestion and giving it careful consideration. Hopefully, the ordinary Arab summit will be convened in Riyadh shortly when we will resume deliberations on our problems and preoccupations in the interest of Arab solidarity and understanding.

[Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President: Why not invite the Arab leaders to hold the next summit in Cairo?

[Mubarak] The Arab leaders have no need for an invitation to visit Cairo; Egypt is their homeland and our country is open to them whenever they wish to come.

[Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President: Would you see your meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as the start of a thaw in relations between Libya and Egypt? Do indications point in that direction?

[Mubarak] Yes. Whatever contacts take place between me and any other Arab leader seek the good of the Arab people at the end of the day. If our contacts with foreign nations seek to advance our peoples' interests, inevitably much good comes from tightened inter-Arab relations. We hope our relations with Libya will proceed normally and the atmosphere between the two countries is cleared up. This is because in the final analysis we share common interests and aims. There emerged some kind of understanding from our meetings at Casablanca and I hope this will promote our peoples' interests. Sisterly Libya and Egypt are now going down the road of a pan-Arab vision.

[Al-Masa'id] Which of you will take the initiative and visit the other? Will you go to Libya before the colonel comes to Cairo?

[Mubarak] Who goes to whom is a matter of form. It does not matter whether I go to Libya or the colonel comes to Egypt. What really counts are matters of substance.

[Al-Masa'id] Suppose the colonel demanded that you hand over Libyan opposition figures resident in Egypt, what would your reaction be?

[Mubarak] We do not allow any political exiles or opponents resident in Egypt to engage in any action detrimental to their country's interests. Political exiles in Egypt are accorded security and protection short of prejudicing their country's interests. Egypt will never have any Libyan exile engage in activity prejudicial to Libya. I think Col al-Qadhdhafi knows as much. When Egyptian-Libyan relations are back to normal, the matter will not prove delicate on the part of Libya. Egypt, for its part, has been traditionally known for showing hospitality toward political exiles on its soil as long as they refrain from pursuing activity against their country.

[Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President: With the resumption of flights between Cairo and Tripoli, are there plans to restore air traffic between Egypt and Syria?

[Mubarak] The resumption of flights between Egypt and Libya was proposed by Col al-Qadhdhafi and I welcomed the suggestion in the interest of clearing up Arab relations and for the good of our peoples. As for Syria, when President al-Asad and I met, general and numerous subjects came up. The question of a restoration of relations did not come up, though. The Syrian foreign minister said it is still premature to talk about restoring ties. We have not reacted to the statement. We are content with the cordial atmosphere that prevailed during the bilateral encounters held at the sidelines of the Casablanca summit.

[Al-Masa'id] Did you present your conception of peace to the Casablanca summit?

[Mubarak] I did set out Egypt's perception in the working paper that was debated at the summit with many leaders and the Arab League secretary-general expressing their deep appreciation. The latter said it was one of the best blueprints for common Arab action in the coming stage. As a matter of fact, all now realize the seriousness of work for peace in the interest of our goals.

[Al-Masa'id] Were new ideas put forward at the summit?

[Mubarak] There was nothing beyond the ideas that were made public. Arab consensus on the idea of the international conference remains, with the Arab leaders emphasizing the need to work for convening it as the route to the attainment of our objectives.

[Al-Masa'id] Can we say that the disagreement over the Lebanese issue has been one of the major causes that delayed an agreement over the restoration of diplomatic relations between Cairo and Damascus and the normalization of relations between the two countries, like what is currently taking place between Egypt and Libya?

[Mubarak] Of course not. The Lebanese issue has nothing to do with the restoration of Egyptian-Syrian relations. Our opinion on this issue is clear and declared. We voiced it very frankly. Lebanon is a sisterly Arab country. We see that the only solution to its crisis is the formation of an Arab committee which works to restore stability and normal life to it and to enable the Lebanese people to reimpose their sovereignty over their land. This needs much time, effort, and flexibility. The setting up of a committee under King Fahd, King Hassan, and Chadli Bendjedid has been received with satisfaction by all Arab sides, including Syria. We wish the committee success in its mission so as to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon by Arab hands, as it is unreasonable to expect the superpowers and the European states to solve the Lebanese issue, while we as Arab states gathering at an Arab summit adopt an indifferent stand on an issue which concerns every one of us.

[Al-Masa'id] Mr President, Radio Monte Carlo said that Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens sent a message to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid asking him to assure him of the future of the Egyptian-Israeli relations after the Casablanca summit. What is your excellency's comment on this?

[Mubarak] The relations between Egypt and Israel exist in the interest of peace. Those who consider these relations against the Arab nation's interests are mistaken. These relations and our practices within them are clear. These relations, as you see, allow for dialogue and communication with the Israeli leaders. They also enable us to convey our opinions to Israel. We speak to Israel; tell her this is corrrect, this is incorrect; this should be developed, and so on. The exchange of viewpoints through these relations is continuous, and in the interest of the Palestine question and peace.

[Al-Masa'id] When will the Arab League headquarters return to Cairo, pursuant to the Arab League Charter?

[Mubarak] I would rather not comment on this sensitive issue. We want to avoid any obstacles and any stands that might harm Arab solidarity, in which we are extremely interested.

[Al-Masa'id] What about your proposal to amend the Arab League Charter? What are the most important amendments that will be proposed by Egypt? Will they be discussed by the next Arab summit?

[Mubarak] The demand to change the Arab League Charter in not only an Egyptian one. Brother King Fahd ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz talked about the importance of this change. As you know, the Arab League Charter was drawn up in 1945. No change has been introduced into the charter in 45 years despite the elapse of years, changes of circumstances which surrounded the birth of the Charter, and development of events. Does not all this call on us to demand a change that goes in line with the spirit of the age? Egypt imposes nothing on anybody. We do not impose our opinions. We raise ideas in order to reach an understanding with the Arab brothers and to coordinate stands with them. In the presence of a common ground, we can come up with a charter that agrees with the age we are living in and certainly serves the Arab nation and its pan-Arab interests.

[Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President: What ideas do you believe would achieve Arab economic unity at the present stage?

[Mubarak] I discussed this issue during the meetings of the summit. A long discussion took place in the past on the Arab common market and Arab-African dialogue. In 1992, the European countries will form an independent economic community and they began to discuss the establishment of a common economic market after us. The differences among us are the cause of our backwardness, obstruction of our march, and weakness of our forces. I warn against slackness in the process aimed at activating the Arab common market. We should look with concern at a united Europe in 1992, the expected economic unity between Canada and the United States, and the expanded economic cooperation among the Asian states. The stand of the Arab states will be very difficult in the face of these strong economic blocs if we do not expedite the formation of a united Arab economic entity that yields fruit and makes its presence felt.

[Al-Masa'id] All Arab citizens welcomed the Egyptian Government's announcement on exempting the Arab countries' citizens from obtaining entry visas from the Egyptian consulates in these countries and granting them the visas upon their arrival at the Egyptian ports. What are the dimensions of this matter?

[Mubarak] Egypt always welcomes the Arab brothers and does not place any obstacles to their entry into their second homeland. However, this issue has some restrictions and controls in general. When the bases of understanding and confidence laid down by the Arab leaders in their recent summit are reinforced there will be no sensitivities in this regard and no problems will result from irresponsible individual behavior.

[Al-Masa'id] Mr President: The cease-fire between Iraq and Iran and the course of the negotiations between the two countries have not yet resulted in achieving a complete and lasting peace in the Gulf. What is Your Excellency's comment on this?

[Mubarak] I heartfully hope that the negotiations will yield results in the interest of all the regional peoples. Any reasonable man believes that the amounts of money

spent on destroying economic installations and bloodshed will be used by people in construction, development, and prosperity. Within the framework of this understanding nobody can disagree on the fact that people seek peace. The rulers' decisions should stem from the people's will. I believe that activating the negotiations can, God willing, achieve peace in the Gulf.

[Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President: You will visit France in July on the 200th anniversary of the French revolution. There, of course, you will meet with a number of world leaders. What issues might have the priority in the discussions and talks?

[Mubarak] Of course, we will discuss with them our regional issues. We will discuss the Palestine question, the Lebanese problem, and other issues. However, there is another very important issue—that is, Third World debt. This issue concerns many countries, including Egypt. We discussed this issue in the past, but nothing prevents us from discussing it again.

[Al-Masa'id] His Higness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah has called at the United Nations for solving the problem of debt through rescheduling with a view to achieving the desired economic breakthrough.

[Mubarak] Let us frankly say that the the debt problem does not threaten the Third World only; it also affects the big industrial nations. You know that these countries are suffering very grave problems, and the aggravation of the debt problem and failure to solve it immediately and effectively will intensify the problem of economic depression, over supply, and production surplus. If the developing countries lose their ability to import, and if their development and production problems are intensified, the dynamism of world trade will witness a catastrophe, with the Third World stopping its imports completely. I stress the need for a speedy solution to the problem. I pay tribute to His Highness Shaykh Jabir's initiative, which came during his speech before the United Nations, especially since Kuwait is a creditor, not a debtor.

[Al-Masa'id] What addition did your latest visit to the United States make?

[Mubarak] The visit has made big changes in public opinion trends. My discussions with the U.S. Administration and congressmen were important as far as the Palestine question is concerned. All this should be invested for the sake of the Palestine question. It is important that I point out here that we have some remarks and reservations on Shamir's election plan. We want clarifications to find out what this plan has achieved. Is it aimed for consumption, or can it be a positive turning point in line with the just rights of the Palestinian people?

[Al-Masa'id] U.S. President Bush has recently said that wars do not solve problems between states. How true is this?

[Mubarak] I fully support this. The world never remembers a war that could settle any problem. We should leave the age of wars and lay down a strategic plan to achieve peace, especially since the call for peace is welcomed by all trends. Wars only mean destruction of human and economic resources. Why should we not use these resources to develop the life of our peoples, which long suffered from wars, instead of wasting them in wars? If each state were to use the billions with which it buys the arms of destruction to wage useless wars in investments that serve the interests of its people, the face of the world would change.

I think that we in the Arab world have begun to realize the lessons of war. Therefore, I expect a much better future for our peoples. But things should be considered objectively and realistically so that results can be better.

[Al-Masa'id] We have read about a salary and wage increase. Some opposition papers, however, have warned that this will be accompanied by an increase in prices. What does Your Excellency think?

[Mubarak] Look, I am eager for people with low or medium incomes not to be affected by the price increase. Any increase will be gradual, not all at one time. A price increase is motivated by the large budget deficit. We increased the price of cigarettes to cover spending on many things, such as wheat, whose price steadily increased in one year from $85 to $110, to $130, to $140, and then to $195.

[Al-Masa'id] What about unemployment?

[Mubarak] Yes, there is unemployment, but it is of a special kind. For example, some young people who list themselves as unemployed work in private sector factories and investment companies for monthly salaries of up to 200 or 300 pounds. I asked some of those young men during my inspection tours whether they wanted to continue working there, and they said no; they wanted to be listed among the unemployed manpower. While listed as unemployed, they receive salaries from various jobs.

[Al-Masa'id] What is the latest about Al-Rayyan's affair? Many people are waiting for their problem with Al-Rayyan to be solved.

[Mubarak] The case is still before the prosecution. We are collecting the money from the foreign banks, and when the prosecution and the courts finish with this case, everyone will take his right. If he wants to continue to invest in serious projects, he is welcome, and if he does not, then it is up to him.

[Al-Masa'id] What about the investment law, and why has it not been issued yet? And, what about the rumors of Egyptian opposition to the law or Arab investment in Egypt?

[Mubarak] This law was thoroughly studied, and I personally was briefed on it; it will be presented to the People's Assembly within the coming few days. It has been delayed because all of its aspects have to be completed and because we do not want to issue the law and then amend it after a short period of time. Regarding Egyptian opposition, this is very natural. No single law has been issued and accepted by all trends, and you must find someone who will oppose it. However, I can confirm that there are no restrictions on investment of Arab money in Egypt. We treat Arab capital exactly as we treat Egyptian capital. We welcome the Arab brothers, and we believe that things are getting better.

[Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President: Debate is still going on regarding the return of the People's Assembly members, who won a verdict in their favor from the Administrative Court. When will this issue be resolved, and how do you assess the situation?

[Mubarak] Because it is a very sensitive one, this issue is currently being examined from all aspects. When the final concept is formulated and the proper decision is made, all things will be made public. If this issue—with all the circumstances surrounding it—proves anything, it proves the spirit of democracy prevails over political action in Egypt. This also proves our faith in, and adherence to democracy.

[Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President: Do you expect to pay a visit to Kuwait soon?

[Mubarak] Fraternal Kuwait does not need to expect my visit or make formal arrangements because my visits to Kuwait have never ceased. Officials from Kuwait and Egypt are exchanging visits day in and day out, and I have recently visited Kuwait twice. If there is an occasion or an opportunity to visit Kuwait, I will certainly make a visit. I harbor to my brother the amir, His Highness Shaykh Jabir, and His Highness Shaykh Sa'd all affection and appreciation. During the summit conference, we met with Shaykh Sa'd, and through him Kuwait's stand was good, tangible, and effective.

[Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President: Egyptian society is facing certain trends of, and actions by the extreme groups. What does Your Excellency think about these phenomena, which occur in spite of the existing democratic atmosphere?

[Mubarak] Fanaticism exists in all Arab, Islamic, and Christian countries. It also exists in Europe, not just in Egypt. Probably you would not have heard about these fanatical events if we were in an undemocratic society. But, because the society enjoys freedom and there is no censorship of the newspapers, certain papers exaggerate things, write big and sensational rubrics, and present these issues as if they were very serious.

[Al-Masa'id] Your Excellency Mr President: What about Egypt's debts? What is the situation now with the IMF, and how do you face things?

[Mubarak] We seek to achieve economic reform, and we also tread on the path of reform. But, regarding the issue of debts and the IMF, the IMF still adheres to the prescription that it believes can achieve economic reforms without considering other alternatives. The IMF's prescription may be able to achieve reform in a certain country, but it will be useless in another. We in Egypt place the interests of the citizen and the homeland before any other interests; this is a fact.

[Al-Masa'id] A meeting of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] leaders will take place by the middle of this month. Your Excellency Mr President: What are the issues that will be discussed during that meeting? Will ties be strengthened, not only in the economic field, but also in the security and military fields, especially since joint Egyptian-Jordanian military maneuvers are now taking place?

[Mubarak] Military maneuvers are very useful, and if any Arab state wants to conduct military maneuvers with us, we will immediately agree. These maneuvers are conducted to broaden our experience and obtain the best technology, not to use them against anybody. We will not allow any aggression against a friendly, unfriendly, or neighboring country. Egypt is a peace-loving country. We conduct maneuvers with Britain and Jordan, and we have conducted maneuvers with France and the United States. We are prepared to conduct maneuvers with any Arab country because maneuvers benefit the general interests and a joint concept on defense operations can be achieved.

[Al-Masa'id] What is the current Egyptian role in war industries? Do these industries strengthen Egypt's role in the Arab nation? How important are war industries now?

[Mubarak] Egypt possesses big factories in the field of armaments and war production in addition to the Arab Military Industrialization Organization. I believe that no state joining us in this field will try to destroy this foundation. Egypt will never fail to assist any Arab state should it need Egyptian assistance, regardless of political position. Moreover, Egypt will never extend military assistance to an Arab state with the aim of attacking another Arab state because Egyptian principles and morals do not allow this. Relations among peoples are the ones that are fruitful and durable.

[Al-Masa'id] The Consultative Council elections will take place next Thursday. What are the tasks of the next council?

[Mubarak] The Consultative Council has a valuable task as enunciated by the Constitution. The council will discuss issues, bills, and decisions through its various committees and during its sessions. The council will then submit its findings to the People's Assembly, which will take them into consideration when it passes these bills and decisions. The People's Assembly amends this part or changes that. The council has established its presence and proved to be useful.

[Al-Masa'id] There is behind-the-scenes talk in Egyptian political circles about the possible formation of a new government, bringing new blood to leading posts. How true are these reports?

[Mubarak, smiling] We do not prevent anybody from speaking, but changes cannot be effected as a result of hearsay. Changes are effected only to serve the public interest and at the appropriate time.

[Al-Masa'id] The replacement of Field Marshal 'Abd-al-Halim Abu-Ghazalah and his appointment to another post raised a long, drawn out controversy. Why did the change take place, and why have you not appointed a vice president so far? What is the truth about the Abu-Ghazalah controversy?

[Mubarak] I am always asked questions on appointing a vice president. I receive letters from some people asking me not to appoint a vice president because power would automatically be transferred by succession to the vice president. In fact, if I find a person who can shoulder the responsibility and who is acceptable to the people, I will not hesitate in appointing him vice president becuse I am concerned with public interest first and foremost. As regards Field Marshal Abu-Ghazalah, he is very sincere to his country and is actively working by my side. All that has been published and said about him is baseless. The question of change is always needed for the sake of public interest, which is above all other considerations.

[Al-Masa'id] Why have you not met with Soviet President Gorbachev so far? Do you not think that it has taken a long time?

[Mubarak] It is not too late, but this is subject to circumstances. We have very good ties with the Soviet Union, and we are cooperating in trade and other fields. President Gorbachev extended to me an invitation conveyed by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze when he visited Egypt recently. I will pay this visit when circumstances are appropriate. I always extend my hand to all states, big or small, and to all countries in the world.

[Al-Masa'id] In conclusion, Mr President, I thank you for your patience and for receiving us. I again congratulate you and Egypt, as well as ourselves, on the restoration of issues to normal. God willing, conditions will always be good.

[Mubarak] Thank you. You are always welcome in Egypt, which is regarded as your own country.

Finance Minister Cited on 1989-90 State Budget

JN1206181089 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 11 Jun 89 p 6

[Text] Finance Minister Dr Muhammad al-Razzaz yesterday announced in his statement on the new fiscal year 1989-1990 before the members of the People's Assembly that the new budget aims at meeting the Armed Forces' requirements to ensure that they will always remain capable of defending the homeland. The appropriations allocated for the Armed Forces have reached 2.7081 billion pounds compared to 2.4693 billion pounds [in the previous year].

The budget also aims at ensuring the appopriations allocated for wages which have reached 6.250 billion pounds compared to 5.515 billion pounds; in other words an increase of 735 million pounds over last year. The increase is aimed at granting periodic increments which are due as of the beginning of next month and incentive increments to about 10 percent of the employees and meeting the needs of employment and training. It is noteworthy that those appropriations are allocated for the wages of employees in the administrative service, local administration, and services organizations only. The wages of the employees in the economic organizations and the public sector companies are not included in these appropriations, since each has an independent budget.

The budget also aims at ensuring the appropriations allocated for the supply of commodities and services pertaining to the performance of the government services. These allocations have reached 916.6 million pounds compared to 800 million pounds in the previous year; an increase of 116.6 million pounds or 14.6 percent.

These allocations have been calculated on the basis of a thorough study of the needs of these organizations and projects, while taking into consideration possible changes in prices and increase in the number of people benefitting from the public services and abiding by the guidelines on government expenditure. Under these guidelines, all organizations shall:

—Adhere to the ceilings of the appropriations set in their budgets and shall direct every appropriation to the purpose for which it was allocated and shall avoid expenditure for the simple purpose of using up the financial allocations.
—Determine the ideal average consumption of their commodity supplies and try to maintain this average in order to eliminate the squandering of these supplies.
—Make best use of existing stocks and embark on new purchases only when necessary.
—Pay greater attention to maintenance and protection to preserve existing equipment.
—Confine advertisement to matters related to public works and services.

—Give up extravagant expenditure on furniture and guests.
—Confine the travel of delegations abroad to essential duties.
—Fix the appropriations allocated for car fuel, water, and electricity in order to rationalize consumption.
—Not bear the financial burdens of conferences held in Egypt. Conference revenues should cover their expenses. The state will only assume the expenses of national conferences.

Public Loans Serving Commitments:

The total interest on the service of public loans in the fiscal year 1989-90 is estimated at 3.6136 billion pounds, including 2.8519 billion pounds interest on local public debt, and 761.7 million pounds interest on foreign public debt. The installments of local and foreign debts amount to approximately 2.2963 billion pounds. Thus, the public debt commitments total 5.9099 billion pounds.

Funding of Public Investments:

The state budget investments and those of economic establishments listed in the budget are estimated at 6.3505 billion pounds, in addition to a sum of 3.2495 billion pounds allocated for public sector establishments and units in the 1989-90 state budget. Thus, the government and public sector investments in this year's socio-economic development plan amount to 9.6 billion pounds.

Available Revenues to Finance the State Budget:

These revenues have been estimated by the 1989-90 draft state budget as follows:
—State revenues: 14.7 billion pounds compared to 12.3465 billion pounds in the 1988-89 state budget; an increase of 2.3535 billion pounds.
—Current revenues: 5.6422 billion pounds compared to 4.9251 billion pounds in the 1988-89 budget; an increase of 717.1 million pounds.
—State and current revenues: 203.422 billion pounds compared to 172.716 billion pounds in the 1988-89 budget; an increase of 3.0706 billion pounds.

The policy of developing financial revenues depends on the following:
—Continuing efforts to increase the efficiency of revenue-yielding services.
—Improving public services and their accessibility and adopting an integrated set of measures to upgrade the efficiency of public facilities, economic bodies, and public sector units.

Income Tax and Stamp Duties:

The income tax and stamp duties in the 1989-90 budget are estimated at 5.73 billion pounds compared to 4.689 billion pounds in the 1988-89 budget; an increase of 1.041 billion pounds or 22.2 percent

These taxes constitute approximately 39 percent of the state revenues.

This financial policy of developing the tax revenues is based on a set of basic factors. The most important of these factors are:
—To stress the continuation of the tax assessment process;
—To complete the clearing of tax arrears;
—To stress the importance of combatting tax evasion;
—To take further measures that would lead to quick settlement of tax cases before the courts. This can be achieved through the establishment of case-studying administrations in the tax areas. The task of these administrations would be to prepare the required documents and files for review by experts.

Stamp duties have become one of the most important financial resources that can be developed in light of the expansion of the various fields of economic activities, especially since their payers do not suffer considerable financial burdens, and they belong to a category where there is little chance for tax evasion. In light of the growing relative importance of the stamp duties and financial resources development fees, it has been decided to establish a central administration for stamp duties and financial resources development fees. This administration will be specialized in drafting programs related to the implementation of laws and decisions in this regard, and in following up the implementation of the set programs to collect this set of duties and fees.

Organization of Custom Exemptions and the Facilitation of Exportation Measures

The state budget estimated custom revenues are approximately 3,600 million pounds, which is equivalent to 25 percent of the total state revenues.

The Higher Council for Customs Tariff is currently studying all problems resulting from the implementation of the customs tariff with the objective of proposing suitable amendments and developing their systems to be commensurate with economic changes and to encourage national industries.

The state budget adopted several measures in order to achieve this aspired objective. The most important of these measures are to collect the due customs duties gradually for goods imported by government departments, public institutions, and the public sector companies; to organize customs exemptions; to develop measures related to the sales of duty free markets; and to set a timetable to collect arrears from debtors in a manner that would lead to the reactivation of the revenues during the next fiscal year.

Moreover, the Ministry of Finance will apply a set of measures aimed at removing the obstacles facing the exporters and at reactivating exportation. The most important of these measures is to adopt a new system for customs duties in the form of specific categories and in a manner

that would allow the exporter to recover the taxes he had already paid on imported goods which were used in manufacturing exportable products immediately after the completion of exportation procedures; and to move the customs service to production sites in the new towns.

On the other hand, the state budget estimates consumption tax revenues at approximately 3.92 billion pounds compared to 3.174 billion pounds in last year's budget. Consumption taxes are aimed at achieving economic and social objectives, most important of which being rationalizing consumption in general. This will result in reducing imports and replacing imported commodities with local products, developing national industries, and curbing expenditure on luxury goods. These three objectives lead to a very important goal—curbing the demand for foreign currencies.

Instructions will be simplified and the basis of consumption taxes will be broadened. To collect revenues, the consumption taxes authority will focus on creating trust between it and taxpayers, simplifying procedures, and easing the repayment of due taxes. This will be achieved through preparing lists of taxable commodities, clearly defining each commodity, drawing up a system for settling differences between the authority and citizens as soon as possible, as well as coordination between the consumption taxes authority and the customs authority. This will leave only one source to deal with in contending the customs authority's measures regarding exports as well as decisions on exemptions. Instructions regarding the implementation of the law and its regulations will be simplified to avoid differences that might erupt between taxpayers and the authority employees over the interpretation of the provisions of the law.

The Ministry of Finance is about to finish a special study changing some sections of specific taxes into ad valorem sections so that the tax burden is commensurate with the value of commodities. The basis of this tax will be broadened so as to achieve a fair taxation policy without putting additional burdens on low-income citizens. Competent quarters have also concluded a study on fixing special labels on certain taxable commodities which need to be distributed quickly.

Surpluses of Economic Establishments

Petroleum: The surplus expected to be referred to the 1989-1990 state budget is estimated at approximately 780.9 million pounds in light of world oil prices.

Suez Canal: The revenues to the state budget for the year 1989-90 are estimated at 351.4 million pounds compared with 306 million pounds in the 1988-89 budget, an increase of 45.4 million pounds or 14.8 percent.

Economic Establishments: The revenues to the state budget from these establishments with the exception of the Suez Canal and the oil authorities amount to 121.7 million pounds compared with 105.1 million, with an increase of 16.6 million pounds, or 15.8 percent. This estimate was made in light of studies conducted on the above establishments' planned budgets.

Central Bank: The Central Bank surplus for fiscal year 1989-90 will reach 749.7 million pounds compared with 602.1 million in the 1988-89 budget, an increase of 147.6 million pounds or 24.5 percent. The main reason for this is the increase in bank interest rates on government bonds.

State's Share in the Public Sector Companies' Profits: The government's share of the profits of the public sector companies consists of the revenues to the state budget from the public sector's corporations in addition to the government's share of the profits of companies that do not belong to these corporations.

The government's share in the profits of the public sector's companies for the fiscal year 1989-90 is estimated at 1,150 million pounds in light of the budget plans of these companies, what is expected to be obtained from the arrears due to the Treasury, and the projected increase in the capital invested in them. This estimate is based on the fact that the capital investment that these companies obtained during the first 5-year plan, 1982-83 to 1986-87, amounted to 13.5 billion pounds. Moreover, the capital investment that has been allotted to the public sector companies in the fiscal years 1987-88 and 1988-89 amounts to 4.3 billion pounds.

Al-Janzuri Cited on Development Plan Aims

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11 Jun 89 p 9

[Text] Addressing the People's Assembly yesterday, Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and planning minister, outlined the objectives of the economic and social development plan for 1989-90. He said the plan seeks to continue the process of renewing and modernizing existing productive resources, adding new ones, promoting work efficiency, and increasing production requirements in the public, private, and cooperative sectors. It also seeks to continue the process of completing and supporting the infrastructure projects whose total investments in 8 years (1982-83 to 1989-90) is expected to reach 38 billion pounds. This represents 57.3 percent of all public sector investments which are expected to amount to 66.3 billion pounds. Furthermore, the plan seeks to continue the work of redistributing the population in order to rectify the demographic map and to achieve a balance between the various areas as well as solve the problem resulting from the concentration of the overwhelming majority of the population and their activities in the narrow Nile Valley strip.

The 1989-90 plan, which seeks major economic and social changes, will essentially depend on productivity. It will strive to improve this productivity by full exploitation of resources, best use of supplies, and continuous training.

Dr al-Janzuri reviewed the main achievements of the last 2 years of the second plan as follows:

The years 1987-88 and 1988-89 witnessed an increase in production value at an average annual growth rate of 5.4 percent at the prices of the plan's base year, 1986-87. The relative weight of production in the commodity sectors settled at 55.6 percent, while in the productive services sectors at 27.2 percent, and in all of the social services at 17.2 percent.

The GNP also increased during this period at an annual growth rate of about 5.5 percent so that its value reached about 45.4 billion pounds. About 47.9 percent of this value was contributed by the commodity sectors, 34.1 percent by the productive services sectors, and 18 percent by the social services sectors.

By the end of the second year, 1988-89, the volume of investments during the first 2 years, 1987-88 and 1988-89, is expected to reach 29.5 billion pounds distributed as follows: 22.3 billion pounds in the public sector, and 7.3 billion pounds in the private sector.

The investments that were carried out in the public sector have taken their course in the plan in terms of paying attention to the completion of the projects that are being carried out so that they can enter the phase of production; the continuation of directing greater payments of investments, particularly the self-financed investments, through the appropriations of the renewal and replacement of the unserviceable machines and equipment; and the carrying out of some new indispensable projects that are linked to the projects that are being carried out.

Dr al-Janzuri pointed out that the socioeconomic development plan is concerned with securing consumption needs of commodities and services until its objective of improving the citizens' living conditions is achieved.

The total consumption (on the family and government levels) has increased in the first two years, 1987-88 and 1988-89, to approximately 42.6 billion pounds and 44.4 billion pounds respectively compared to 40.9 billion pounds during the base year, 1986-87, at an annual growth rate of 4.2 percent and 4.3 percent respectively. Keeping the consumption rate within these limits is one of the requirements of rationalizing consumption to achieve further investments with the objective of building production capacity and increasing exports.

During these two years, family consumption increased from approximately 34.5 billion pounds in the base year to approximately 35.9 billion pounds and 37.4 billion pounds at an annual growth rate of 4.1 percent for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively.

Meanwhile, government consumption has increased from approximately 6.3 billion pounds in the base year to approximately 6.7 billion pounds and 7.0 billion pounds in the years 1987-88 and 1988-89, at an annual growth rate of 5.1 percent and 5.0 percent respectively.

The manpower, which represents the 15-64-year-old population, reached approximately 13.3792 million persons in the year 1987-88, and 13.852 million persons in 1988-89, at an increase of 457,400 persons and 472,800 persons in the 2 years respectively, and at a rate of 3.5 percent in each of both years.

The number of workers in the year 1988-89 was estimated at 12.8801 million workers compared to 12.6265 million workers in the year 1987-88. This means that the employment percentage reached 94.4 percent and 93.0 percent, and that unemployment reached 5.6 percent and 7.0 percent in the 2 years respectively.

During the first 2 years of the second 5-year plan, the economic and social development plan was based on realizing the aims of its dealing with the outside world through a number of pillars, foremost of which is supporting the commodity production in order to meet the needs of consumption, making available for export increasing quantities of commodities especially in the field of industry and agriculture; maintaining the increase in oil exports without affecting the preservation of oil as a national wealth; and continuing efforts to increase exports of services.

The 1989-90 plan aims at realizing a 5 percent increase in local production over the increase expected to be realized in the 1988-89 production. It is expected to reach 86.527 billion compared with the projected 82.446 billion pounds in 1988-89, with an increase of 4.81 billion pounds based on the prices of the base year of the plan 1986-87.

The plan envisages that the commodity production sector will continue on the same rate, being the largest contributor to the projected general production with 55.7 percent. The services production sectors will contribute 27.2 percent of the general product, being of the sectors that support the commodity production aims. The social services sectors will realize a projected share of 17.1 percent of the national product.

The increase in the commodity production sector is estimated at 2.36 billion pounds, at a growth rate of 5.1 percent. Of this increase, 489 million pounds will be in agriculture with a 3.8 percent growth rate; and about 1.553 billion pounds in the industrial sector at a rate of 6.5 percent. The increase in the productive services sector will be estimated at 1.1 billion pounds, at a growth rate of 4.9 percent. Of this increase, 348 million pounds will be in the transportation and communications sector, at a rate of 6.2 percent; 659 million pounds in the field of trade and finance at a rate of 4.2 percent. The increase in social services production is estimated at 621 million

pounds, at a growth rate of 4.4 percent, of which 407 million pounds will be in the government services and insurance sector at a rate of 3.8 percent; and 116 million pounds in the social and personal services sector, at a rate of 4.9 percent.

—GNP: The 1989-90 plan is aimed at increasing the value of the GNP to 47.803 billion pounds, at a growth rate of about 5.2 percent. The commodity production sector group will contribute to the overall production value by about 47.9 percent. As a result, the value of the group's production in 1989-90 is expected to amount to 22.922 billion pounds, with an increase of 1.154 billion pounds, compared to what was achieved in 1988-89, according to the prices of the base year of the plan (1986-87).

—Investment funds: The overall investment funds used in the 1989-90 plan is approximately 14.5 billion pounds. Approximately 9.6 billion pounds, equivalent to 66.2 percent of the overall investment fund, was allocated to the public sector. Approximately 9.5 billion pounds were distributed to investment projects in the various units, and the rest was kept as a general reserve for supporting the various sectors during the phases of implementation of the plan in order to secure flexibility for these sectors. The private sector's investment funds are also estimated to be 4.9 billion pounds, equivalent to 33.8 percent of the overall investments of the plan.

The investment funds allocated to the replacement and renovation projects in the public sector amounts to 2.1 billion pounds, equivalent to 22 percent of the overall investment funds. Approximately 35 percent was allocated to unfinished projects, while 43 percent was allocated to the new projects.

The local sources of funds will finance 65 percent of the overall investments of the public sector, while foreign sources will finance 25 percent, in addition to the grants which constitute 10 percent of the overall investment.

The national investment bank will finance 48 percent of the overall volume of investments of the public sector from real savings which accumulate from the insurance and pension fund, the social insurances, the investment certificates, and the post offices.

The local funds, which come from the activity of the economic units and bodies, are approximately 14.7 percent of the overall investments of the public sector. The long-term foreign loans for financing investment projects amount to 17.8 percent of the overall investments of 1989-1990 in, addition to foreign facilities of 7.5 percent.

The final consumption in the 1989-90 plan was estimated at about 46.31 billion Egyptian pounds—an increase of 1.905 billion Egyptian pounds over the expected consumption value for 1988-89 at a growth rate of about 4.3 percent.

The family consumption of goods and services representing about 48.2 percent of the final consumption is increased by 1.556 billion Egyptian pounds over its expected value in 1988-89 to reach about 38.98 billion Egyptian pounds at a growth rate of about 4.2 percent.

Goods consumption amounts to 32.286 billion Egyptian pounds with an increase of about 2.3 billion pounds above the expected for 1988-89 and at a growth rate of 3.9 percent. The consumption of services also increases at about 352 million pounds to become in 1989-90 about 6.342 billion Egyptian pounds and at a growth rate of 5.6 percent. The expenditure on consumption of goods and services reaches respectively 82.8 percent and 17.2 percent of the overall family consumption.

The plan estimates that total consumption will amount to about 7.33 billion Egyptian pounds which represents about 15.8 percent of the final consumption and at an increase of about 350 million pounds over its expected value in 1988-89.

The 5-year plan (1987-88 to 1991-92) aimed to gradually decrease the population growth averages to less than what they were in the base year which is estimated at about 2.8 percent. However, what was recently declared in March 1989 that the population inside the republic has reached 51.6 million at an increase of 3.2 million over 1986-87 indicates that the average growth rate has exceeded the targeted growth during the first 3 years of the plan.

Based on this, it is estimated that the work force will increase from 13,852,000 individuals in 1988-89 to about 14,332,000 individuals in 1989-90 with an increase of about 480,000 individuals, an increase of 3.5 percent over 1988-89.

The 1989-90 plan aims to make the total number of workers reach 13.25 million. About 7,422,300 of these workers will be in the goods sectors representing 56 percent of the total number of workers. The productive services sectors absorb 2,079,900 workers representing 15.7 percent whereas their number in the social services sector amounts to 3,774,900 workers representing 28.3 percent.

The new job opportunities targeted for the year 1989-90 are about 370,000; whereas the new jobs sought to be created for the year 1988-89 number 253,600. The number of jobs expected to be vacated due to replacement/new hire procedures number approximately 128,800 resulting from death, voluntary retirement, superannuation, and resignation. Hence, the grand total for new job opportunities as well as those resulting from the replacement/new hire procedures during the 1989-90 plan are estimated to be 498,800—the number of jobs available which is approximately equal to the number of those entering the Egyptian job market for the first time.

The 1989-90 year plan seeks, in the realm of dealing with the outside world, to continuously enhance the elements of self-reliance and spare the national economy the risks resulting from its continued dependence on the changing international economic circumstances which might be favorable at a certain point in time and unfavorable under other conditions. This plan is built around the following two basic points:

The first one is represented by increasing revenues from commodity exports, especially through increasing the agricultural and industrial exports by relatively high percentages, as the agricultural exports are targeted to grow by a rate reaching 35.3 percent. This will be achieved through increasing the exports of raw cotton so that they will be equal to the rates realized during the past years after a decrease in exports of this commodity witnessed during the past 2 years because of the harm sustained in the productivity of this commodity.

Besides, industrial exports are targeted to reach a growth rate of 11.2 percent. This will be achieved through increasing untraditional exports in which Egypt enjoys favorable conditions such as wood furniture industries, metal industries, the industries of electrical and nonelectrical machines, and means of transportation.

The second point is represented by reducing imports following the positive results scored by the first 5-year plan and the first 2 years of the second 5-year plan in the field of manufacturing domestic products to replace imports as a result of the increasing domestic ability to secure our needs for domestic products. This will take into account that the necessary consumption requirements of basic foodstuffs and production commodities related to the production objectives enshrined in the plan will be secured. As for invisible transactions, the plan took into account the need to increase revenues from tourism through diversification in a manner that would realize the best outcome. A growth rate of 7 percent is targeted, particularly considering the large increases realized during the past 2 years.

The plan was also conservative in estimating the revenues from the transfers made by Egyptians working abroad and also amended the structure of these transfers for the benefit of cash transfers. A conservative estimation has the advantage of sparing the budget any unexpected results by relying on resources that are basically not affected by external considerations.

According to these estimates, the current deficit in the balance of payment will reach 1.8 billion pounds, compared to 2.6 billion in 1988-89.

The second five-year plan (1987-88 to 1991-92) sought to provide more of food needs in light of the available resources as well as finding surpluses in certain products that can be exported. It also sought to reduce the percentage of waste in agricultural products, increase efficiency in marketing them, and expand service of the automated stations.

According to the prices of the bases year (1986-87), the value of agricultural production targeted by the 1989-90 plan is estimated to reach approximately 13.463 billion pounds, compared to 12.974 billion pounds expected to be achieved during 1988-89 with an increase of 488.9 million pounds and a growth rate of around 3.8 percent.

The 1989-90 plan also aims to make the value of agricultural production reach around 9.5264 billion pounds according to the base year prices with an increase of approximately 385.4 million pounds over what is expected to be reached in 1988-89, which is estimated at around 9.141 billion pounds with a growth rate of approximately 4.2 percent.

The volume of investment allocated to the agriculture and irrigation sector is expected to reach the target of 1.011 billion pounds, of which 720 million is allocated for private sector projects and around 291 million pounds is allocated for public sector projects.

The 1989-90 plan aims to make the industry and mining sector contribute around 29.5 percent of the aggregate output. Industrial production is expected to reach 25.5 billion pounds with an increase of 1.6 billion pounds over the production expected for 1988-89 with a growth rate of 6.5 percent. The industrial sector will generate around 18 percent of the GNP so that its value will reach around 8.6 billion pounds in 1989-90, compared to 8 billion pounds in 1988 with a growth rate of 7.6 percent based on the prices of the base year 1986-87.

With regard to the engineering industries, the plan will support the productive machines and equipment industry as well as the spare parts industry. The plan will also increase the percentage of the existing local industries and improve the quality of produced commodities. Within this framework, the number of each kind of car produced will be increased by 1,110, washing machines will be increased by 25,700, refrigerators will be increased by 44,100, and water and electricity gauges by 22,400.

The investments in the 1989-90 plan total 4.2 billion pounds, including 2.6 million pounds for the public sector and 1.6 million pounds for the private sector. These investments are equivalent to 29.5 percent of the overall investments for the public, private, and cooperative sectors in the 1989-90 plan.

Within the framework of the policy that defines the course of development in the oil sector throughout the second five-year development plan—the plan that aims at rationalizing its utilization to preserve the reserve—the 1989-90 plan calls for producing 44.1 million tons of crude oil, that is, with an increase of 7 million tons only

to the expected production of 1988-89. Of this production, 23 million tons will be refined for local consumption and export. This quantity is approximately 21.8 million tons

Investment funds in projects in the oil sector in 1989-90 are estimated at 157.8 million pounds. Of the previous amount, 73.9 million pounds is to be allocated to research and production projects and to promoting the present oil fields, and about 83.9 million pounds to refinery projects.

Regarding oil exploration activities, five agreements have been signed since the start of 1988-89, and 20 new agreements are expected to be signed in 1989-90.

The 1989-90 plan is aimed at increasing the generated energy to 42.6 billion kilowatt-hours, of which 8.6 billion kilowatt-hours comes from hydroelectric stations and 34 billion kilowatt-hours come from thermal stations, compared to 40.2 billion kilowatt-hours, of which 8.6 kilowatt-hours come from hydroelectric sources and 31.6 billion kilowatt-hours come from thermal sources. This is expected to be generated in 1988-89

The overall investment funds for the electricity sector in 1989-90 amounts to 1.5 billion pounds.

Investment funds totaling 1.9 billion pounds shall be earmarked for the transportation and communications sector. Of this amount, approximately 1.5 billion pounds shall be earmarked for the public sector, while 450 million pounds shall be the share of the investments estimated to be contributed by the private sector.

Moreover, the 1989-90 plan seeks to see the transportation and communications sector realize revenues reaching 4.998 billion pounds, with an increase of 319.8 million pounds over the revenues expected to be realized during the year 1988-89, corresponding to a growth rate of 6.8 percent. The national product is estimated to be approximately 4.6416 billion pounds, with an increase of 238.6 million pounds over the revenues of 1988-89, corresponding to a growth rate of 7.3 percent, depending on the prices of the base year 1986-87.

Investment funds estimated to total 95.3 million pounds shall be earmarked for the trade sector. Of this amount, approximately 75.3 million pounds shall be earmarked for units of the public sector, while about 20 million pounds are expected to be provided by the private and cooperative sectors.

The plan of the year 1989-90 seeks to increase the number of tourists to approximately 2.3 million in comparison to 2.1 million tourists expected to visit the country in the year 1988-89. This will be realized through attracting more Arab tourists, through the expected increase of American tourists, and also through the expected arrival of tourists from the Far East.

The investments required for the tourism sector during the year 1989-90 were estimated to reach approximately 180.2 million pounds. Of this amount, about 80.2 million pounds shall be earmarked for the public sector, while approximately 100 million pounds are expected to be the share contributed by the private sector.

The 1989-90 plan seeks to provide the public utility sector projects with investment funds totaling approximately 1.4 billion pounds. Of this amount, 388 million pounds shall be earmarked for drinking water projects, while 786 million pounds shall be earmarked for sewage projects, and the remaining 198.5 million pounds shall be earmarked for other projects.

The 1989-90 plan seeks to build and complete the building of 200,000 housing units, including 178,000 units in urban areas and approximately 22,000 units in rural areas, especially in the reclaimed lands.

These housing units are of varying grades of housing, as 125,000 housing units will be of the economy and low-cost type, corresponding to approximately 75 percent of the overall number of units targeted to meet the needs of the low income families. Approximately 47,000 units shall be of the intermediate housing type. This number of units which corresponds to 26 percent of urban housing, shall be built to meet the demands of medium income families. About 6,000 housing units shall be of the above-intermediate housing type, which is equal to 3 percent of the overall urban housing.

The 1989-90 plan contains investments for the housing sector estimated to total approximately 1.756 billion pounds. Of this amount, approximately 56 million pounds shall be earmarked for the public sector, while the private sector is expected to contribute about 1.700 billion pounds.

The overall investments targeted for construction and new communities projects in the 1989-90 plan are estimated to total approximately 444 million pounds. Of this amount, about 172 million pounds shall be earmarked for construction, while 272 million pounds shall be earmarked for the new communities projects.

As for the social development sector, Dr Kamal al-Janzuri pointed out that the plan targets the acceptance of 1.330 million students at the stage of primary education and the opening of 700 new classes to meet the expansion and increase in the number of those to be accepted at this stage. As regards the secondary and technical education, the plan targets the acceptance of 471,000 male/female students. As for the higher and university education, the plan targets the acceptance of 132,000 male/female students.

As for the health field, the overall investment funds targeted for use in this field during the year 1989-90 total approximately 289 million pounds. Approximately 51 million pounds shall be earmarked for the cultural sector.

Al-Janzuri added that the plan attached a special importance to social care. Thus, he said, the plan targeted the establishment of 84 new social units and the completion of 6 units in various Egyptian governorates. Besides, the plan seeks to replace and renovate seven social units of all types. Investments totaling approximately 19 million pounds shall be earmarked for this sector.

Sudan

Al-Mahdi, DUP Welcome Accord With SPLA

NC1306193289 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Khartoum, June 13 (AFP)—Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi hailed Monday's [12 June] accord between his government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) as a first step towards solving Sudan's problems, the daily SUDAN TIMES said here Tuesday.

Mr al-Mahdi was "fully satisfied" that the rebels had agreed to a national constitutional conference, in which they would take part, on September 18, the paper said.

The agreement was also welcomed by 'Uthman al-Mirghani, chairman of Sudan's Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), who said it could lead to the implementation of a peace pact signed last November between the DUP and the SPLM (movement), headed by Colonel John Garang.

Mr al-Mirghani congratulated Sudanese Foreign Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn and SPLM/SPLA delegation chief Lam Akol Ajawin on the "great effort" they made to reach the agreement at talks in Addis Ababa, Sudanese Television reported Tuesday.

Last November's deal between the DUP and the SPLA was finally accepted in Khartoum by the vast majority of political parties, whom Mr al-Mahdi brought into a national unity government earlier this year.

The main dissenters were in the National Islamic Front (NIF) which wants to see strict shari'a law imposed across Sudan. The SPLA has been fighting since 1983 to free mainly Christian and animist southern Sudan from domination by the Muslim north.

In Addis Ababa Tuesday, the SPLA said it had not yet decided whether to extend its unilateral declaration of a cease-fire beyond June 15. The cease-fire, first declared throughout May, has helped the United Nations to get tens of thousands of tonnes of food aid to people in the south.

Another newspaper, the independent AL-KHARTOUM, warned Tuesday that there was still a long way to go in spite of Monday's agreement on the long-awaited constitutional conference.

"Linkage of the convening of... the conference to fulfilment of all terms of the peace initiative is a time bomb that could blow up all peace efforts because differences between the government and the SPLM on implementing some provisions, like the suspension of Islamic punishments, might persist," the paper said.

Observers pointed out that the government argued a suspension of parliamentary debate on shari'a Islamic law would be sufficient while Colonel Garang's rebels wanted legislation suspending not only the debate but also shari'a itself.

The SPLA has also called for the anulling of a military protocol between Sudan and Libya to be announced by both parties, as happened last week when Khartoum and Cairo publicly wrote off a defence pact as the rebels had demanded.

Information Minister on Chad's War 'Declaration'

AB1306111889 London BBC World Service in English 0730 GMT 13 Jun 89

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Hilton Fyle]

[Text] Just how bad are Chad's relations with neighboring Sudan? Well, this is the question that many people will be asking this morning following reports that the Chadian Army has been mobilizing its troops on three points along Chad's border with Sudan. Apparently, they want to attack a force of Chadian rebels who are positioned inside Sudan. Chad has already stepped up its verbal attacks on Sudan, accusing it of trying to help its old enemy Libya to launch an attack and bring down Chadian President Hissein Habre's government.

In the light of all this, it is rather interesting this morning to hear an interview that Sudan's minister of information and culture, Dr Husayn Abu-Salih, gave a few days ago to Martin Plaut of the BBC, who's just returned of course from Sudan. Martin asked Dr Salih first of all for his response to Chad's accusations.

[Begin recording] [Salih] This accusation is false. Definitely, it is false and, as a matter of fact, what was said by President Habre is, as a matter of fact, a declaration of war on the Sudan. His declaration could be (?stated) by any country, by any organization, and it is really very humiliating to Sudan to hear that Habre said that his army tresspassed into the Sudan and forced the rebels inside Sudan, and he quashed that and that he is also [words indistinct].

[Plaut] So what are you going to do about it?

[Salih] As a matter of fact, our position never changes. It is the duty of the Government of Sudan to preserve the integrity, the territorial integrity of the country. It is a duty to preserve the sovereignty of the country and, at the same time, we abide by all international regulations.

If there are Chadians coming to the Sudan—and, mind you, there are many Chadians in the Sudan because of the conflicts which went on for years in Chad, there are many Chadians. In Khartoum you find them, in Darfur you find them, and, of course, this group...who led a mutiny or whatever you call it in Chad, they came inside and they are disarmed and they proceed to be refugees, and the United Nations, as a matter of fact, looks after all the Chadians who declare to be refugees.

[Plaut] Now you are saying that what the Chadians have done amounts to a declaration of war. Does that imply that you are going to attack them, that you are going to counterattack?

[Salih] We don't counterattack. But it is the duty of the Government of Sudan to preserve the sovereignty of the Sudan.

[Plaut] So what are you going to do about it?

[Salih] So we'll see what he is going to do.

[Plaut] You are not prepared to tell me at this stage what your reaction will be?

[Salih] It is the duty of the Government of the Sudan and the people of the Sudan to preserve the sovereignty and integrity of the country. Well, we don't just react by just words being said along the broadcasting stations. We are waiting for any actions. We did no harm to the Chadians. We did not [words indistinct] Chadians. If Hissein Habre is threatening, he better keep his threats to himself. [end recording]

SPLA Urges Displaced Persons To Return Home

EA1306094289 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Statement issued by the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLM/SPLA) Task Force on Emergency Relief on displaced persons in Juba on 12 June]

[Text] Consistent with its policy of encouraging self-dependency the SPLM/SPLA had, on 17th May 1989, written to the UN authorities assuring all persons in Juba who would want to return to their homes security and protection. We wish to reiterate once more that anybody in Juba who would want to return to his or her home area in SPLA-controlled territory is more than welcome and the SPLM/SPLA will provide security for them and their property. As the cultivation season is now at hand, the movement advises those concerned to act promptly so that these displaced people can settle in their homes and cultivate.

Signed: The SPLM/SPLA Task Force on Emergency Relief

Oman

Al-Rawwas on Sultan Qabus' Visit to France

JN0206194889 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1721 GMT 2 Jun 89
[Interview with Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas by Antoine Nawfal in Paris; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Nawfal] His majesty's visit to France ends today. There is agreement that the visit was successful in various areas. Will you please assess it and explain its outcome?

[Al-Rawwas] I am pleased to converse with Monte Carlo Radio again from Paris at the end of His Majesty Sultan Qabus' official visit to France. This visit came at an appropriate time, after Sultan Qabus' Arab tour, which covered Kuwait, Jordan, and Egypt, and after his majesty's participation in the Arab summit conference in Casablanca and its ensuing resolutions. It is also the first visit to France by an Arab leader after the meeting of the fraternal Arab leaders in Casablanca and after President Francois Mitterrand's return from Brussels, where a NATO summit conference was held. The visit came at a strategic period in terms of timing and interaction of events in the international arena. We take pride in his majesty's political thought and his farsightedness concerning international politics on all levels. The visit also came at a time of international detente between the United States and the Soviet Union, at a time of European grouping scheduled for 1992, and when we believe that the Gulf Cooperation Council's [GCC] experience has matured after the passage of 8 years. The Sultanate of Oman will host the GCC summit conference in Muscat in September. All these are indications that give an important dimension to the Omani viewpoint.

[Nawfal] It seems that this visit centered on three topics in particular: the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Arabian Gulf conflict, and the Lebanese issue.

[Al-Rawwas] In fact, this visit has various dimensions. There was a discussion on the political level concerning the international arena between His Majesty Sultan Qabus and President Mitterrand, both of whom have clear-cut views on contemporary international issues. It was a good opportunity for them to exchange views. I can say we sensed that the French leadership and His Majesty Sultan Qabus had close agreement in terms of political thought and trends. There are also the Arab concerns, including the Iraq-Iran war and how to reach international cooperation to turn the cease-fire into a permanent peace between Iraq and Iran. Failure to achieve this concerns all of us. There is no doubt that such a failure will have its repercussions in the international arena in general.

[Nawfal] Were there certain ideas and certain French questions about this issue?

[Al-Rawwas] Such questions are natural. The two sides exchanged views on the post-war stage. Oman showed a clear-cut position on this issue in light of our proximity to the region, our understanding of the events, and the political role of his majesty's government. Politics knows no emotion, but knows realism and proceeds from it. Within this framework, there was an Omani-French consensus on the need to support the international community to implement Security Council Resolution 598 and turn the cease-fire into a permanent peace between the two neighboring states in the Gulf area. The Palestine question was also discussed. France's position on the issue was praised because France received President Yasir 'Arafat as president of Palestine. His majesty's government appreciates this French role, especially as the Palestinian people have strongly stressed their desire for self-determination, which is fully supported by Oman. I am also pleased to say that the French showed deep interest in and support for this issue so that the Middle East can regain its stability and peace. The Lebanese ordeal was also discussed. We love Lebanon very much, and many in France also love it. We want to see this peaceful [as heard] country unified, peaceful, and healthy. There is an Omani-French consensus on the need to support the efforts of the three-member committee set up by the emergency Arab summit conference in Casablanca, to extend every support for and cooperation with this committee by all parties, and to appeal to all the regional and international parties to enable the committee to succeed in its mission—as it is, in my view, the final Arab option.

[Nawfal] What will happen if this option fails, God forbid?

[Al-Rawwas] Let us be optimistic. However, we do not believe we live alone on an island. The tripartite committee cannot succeed in its efforts if others do not cooperate with it. I am sure that everybody will be ready to cooperate with it. This is because the tragedies of this war have exhausted and harmed everyone. This war has indeed cast its shadows over many near and far areas, as well as those sympathizing with it, in one way or another. The international key is governed by international laws and norms. I do not believe such matters can be ignored.

[Nawfal] Your Excellency, Egypt has recently returned to the Arab League. Do you feel that Oman followed the sound path before others?

[Al-Rawwas] Actually, one should not talk of oneself. Praise received from others is more trustworthy. However, reality, God be praised, has proved the farsightedness of His Majesty Sultan Qabus in his early view of the issue of President al-Sadat's initiative and in his conviction that a sound, rational dialogue based on a long-term pan-Arab interest must prove to be fruitful.

We are very happy that the Arabs welcomed Egypt as a dear brother, without preconditions. Egypt is the Arab nation's greatest sister. Its departure from the Arab arena

has cast heavy shadows on many Arab areas. As his majesty the sultan said in Casablanca, many ordeals have befallen the Arab nation after Egypt's departure from the Arab League. Now that Egypt has returned to the Arab League, we hope the Arab League will be more effective, concerted, and more capable of boosting the joint Arab action within a sound and rational balanced framework. Egypt's return to the Arab League is not celebrated by Egypt only, but we join its celebration because we are partners to it in this decision and we support what it did. This is because everyone has the right to restore his usurped rights through all means and methods.

A war is not always the sole solution. However, usurped rights always need power to defend them. This power lies in brotherhood and solidarity. Many Arab rights are still usurped. Israel occupies Arab territories from Palestine and other Arab states. All of us Arabs must cooperate to regain these rights through peaceful means and dialogue. This is because the international public opinion does not approve of violence and wars. However, we believe that dialogue in itself without power to support it cannot achieve the Arab nation's aspirations. The Palestinian intifadah [uprising] in the occupied Arab territory has been the basic factor for changing the world public opinion's concept of the fairness of the Palestinian people's cause and their rallying around it. The acceptance of the Palestinian initiatives in Algiers and President Yasir 'Arafat's speech at the UN Headquarters in Geneva and the move of the United Nations from New York to Geneva in support of the Palestinian people's cause are basic indications of the world public opinion's support of the issue of the Palestinian people.

Now, from here in France, a permanent member of athe UN Security Council, his majesty the sultan appeals to the international community, and France and the permanent UN Security Council permanent member states in particular to use all their influence to return to the Palestinian people their legitimate rights like other peoples of the world so that peace and tranquillity are restored to the Middle East, a vital and strategic region for the entire world.

[Nawfal] This concerns the Middle East. However, the Paris talks between his majesty the sultan and President Francois Mitterrand were not confined to Middle East issues. There are other issues of interest to the superpowers, regional powers, and the Third World and how to assist it. Naturally, there is also the problem of debts.

[Al-Rawwas] Naturally, His Majesty Sultan Qabus paid high tribute to the French stand on the Third World debts and on urging the developed countries to help the Third World states in the debt problem. There is also another problem. The Third World is viewed by the developed and industrial states in particular as a market. However, this market cannot purchase more consumer goods. Oman proposes encouraging and assisting the Third World to become a production community, capable of exchanging its products with what it imports from the industrial world.

The gap is still wide and the world economy cannot restore its normal balance nor avoid many disasters like those big crashes in New York 2 years ago and others in the early seventies unless the industrialized world helps the Third World. This is a moral and economic reponsibility which the industrialized world should assume so that this international community can restore its balance and live a life befitting the human being of the 21st century.

[Nawfal] This is in relation to international issues. As for bilateral relations, they had their share in the talks, perhaps not directly between his majesty the sultan and President Francois Mitterrand, but between the two delegations.

[Al-Rawwas] Omani-French relations are at present witnessing continuous growth. Relations between Oman and France are over 200 years old. They continued since then despite transportation difficulties and geographic remoteness. This is a living example that no matter how far away nations are located, bridges of ties link them together. We consider His Majesty Sultan Qabus' visit to France a qualitative step in modern Omani-French relations. His majesty came to this ancient country at the head of a high-ranking delegation in order to tell France: We extend a hand of friendship and cooperation without necessarily having purchase lists, but with an open mind and a desire to take what fits us and what we need according to good terms that help us promote our economy and our bilateral relations on the groundwork of national sovereignty and mutual understanding of the interests of the two states and friendly peoples. This is the general framework of our trend and we expect the French friends to give what they deem appropriate within this perspective.

[Nawfal] Does military cooperation fall within this framework?

[Al-Rawwas] Military cooperation is an open sphere. The Sultanate of Oman had previously purchased much military equipment from France such as the Exocet and (Milan) missiles, [word indistinct] aircraft and helicopters, and some weapons for the ground forces. All these are existing factors and may fall within the framework of purchasing them through talks between one state and another rather than through middlemen. However, there are no details in this regard. The door has been opened and the executive bodies should play their role within this framework.

[Nawfal] Naturally, visits between Oman and France have been going on for some time. What new visits do you expect following his majesty the sultan's visit to Paris?

[Al-Rawwas] We believe that a visit by a head of state should be returned to Oman by the French President.

[Nawfal] President Mitterrand.

[Al-Rawwas] Yes, and his majesty the sultan has invited his excellency the president who accepted it. A date will be fixed for the visit in the near future, God willing.

[Nawfal] And on the ministerial level?

[Al-Rawwas] There is no doubt that there will be an exchange of visits. We believe French personalities will visit Oman in the near future. A French ministerial delegation had earlier visited France and vice versa. There is also a bilateral committee between the two friendly countries on the level of ministries' undersecretaries. It was agreed to upgrade its level to the ministerial level. We believe that relations, as I have already said, are witnessing a qualitative step. However, things are left to circumstances and time so that they would grow normally. We are for the normal growth that serves the two countries' interests within the framework of our national interests of which we are well aware and through which we work in a manner that maintains our dignity and sound economy.

[Nawfal] Mr Minister, one last question. What is the issue for which you believe the Arabs should exert all their efforts at present?

[Al-Rawwas] I believe that the Arabs are now facing a new test. The world is waiting to see what they will do for Lebanon. Lebanon has today become an Arab cause that is moving toward internationalization unless the Arabs hasten to find good and realistic solutions that maintain Lebanon's identity and safety. These solutions should fall within the framework of a sound national balance and equality among all Lebanese factions without any interference in their internal affairs. This is the principle adopted by the government of His Majesty Sultan Qabus, which does not believe in interference in others' internal affairs and which does not support any other interference in the internal affairs of any other state.

[Nawfal] Thank you, Your Excellency.

[Al-Rawwas] My pleasure.

PDRY

Bulgarian Official Ends Visit, Protocol Signed

EA1306101589 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Comrade (Ivan Dushkiy), candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Committee on Labor and Pay, left the country today after ending a visit of several days to Democratic Yemen. Comrade (Ivan) told ADEN NEWS AGENCY in a statement that a protocol had been signed providing for a number of male and female workers to be sent for training in Bulgarian economic and industrial establishments at various times in the fields of industry, tourism, construction and mechanical engineering. He said the signing of the protocol would strengthen and develop the links of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly peoples, thus constituting a new step in economic cooperation in the field of labor. [passage omitted]

Saudi Arabia

Editorial on 'Realistic' U.S. Mideast Moves

PM1306132089 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 8 Jun 89 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "The U.S.-Palestinian Dialogue in the Light of Baker's Statements"]

[Excerpts] A few days ago U.S. Secretary of State James Baker made statements which upset Zionist institutions both within and outside Israel. Political circles saw these statements as harsh, frank words addressed to the U.S. ally, Israel. The choice of the Jewish AIPAC [American Israel Public Affairs Committee] conference as the venue to say these words; the timing that coincided with the Arab summit conference; and Baker's assertion that "Israel must abandon its dreams of Greater Israel including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, his call for a direct dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis, and his criticism of violence in the occupied territory" [quotation marks as published] constitute a realistic U.S. policy move in the direction of the region's causes, letting Israel hear a view that reflects official White House thinking.

Regardless of U.S.-Palestinian differences, the attempt to adopt Shamir's plan for elections in the occupied territory, and the rejection of the plan of the Palestinians and the emergency Arab summit conference, Baker's views are seen as a positive move to establish elements of trust in future talks between any Arab side and the U.S. Administration. [passage omitted]

We believe that the United States is more aware of the need to eliminate the causes of tension and war in the region for the sake of a long-term strategy in the belief that circumstances no longer necessitate a continuation of its policy of alignment with Israel without an objective understanding of new developments relating to international events, particularly the changes in the region. These factors perhaps make it simpler to understand the ease with which the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue is proceeding, with a realistic and logical approach free from any sensitivities and any sense of superpower superiority toward a small Palestinian state. What gives cause for more optimism is the fact that the current atmosphere paves the way for mutual understanding and for alternative solutions which may be the beginning of permanent and durable peace.

Prince Sultan Comments on Defense Cooperation

PM1306105289 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Jun 89 p 3

[Rifqi al-Tayyib and Qasiyy Salih al-Darwish report: "Prince Sultan: Total Support for Casablanca Resolutions"]

[Excerpts] Prince Sultan Ibn-'Abd al-'Aziz—Saudi second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general—received in Paris yesterday representatives of the Saudi press and answered their questions about his European tour and his visit to France during which he met with President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Michel Rocard, and Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement.

Answering questions from representatives of the Saudi press, Prince Sultan said: In fact the tour was made in response to the custodian of the holy mosques' instructions to visit certain friendly states, taking up invitations made some years ago. The states include Greece, Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands. He—and long may he live—intended my visit to take place within a single framework and in a single direction: first, to explain the Kingdom's view regarding our essential causes, and primarily the Palestinian cause and the Kingdom's position on it since the days of King 'Abd-al-'Aziz. And also to secure these states' support for the position of the PLO and its Palestinian National Council [PNC] and for its moves toward a truthful and just peace in accordance with UN and Security Council resolutions.

He said that the second issue was fraternal Lebanon's great tragedy and the Kingdom's position on it since Lebanon's security was first disrupted. [passage omitted]

Fortunately, he said, the kind instruction to make such a visit coincided with the convening of the Casablanca Arab summit, whose resolutions encountered a very good response in the states which I have visited. It has had an encouraging impact worldwide, because the conference and its resolutions were characterized by wisdom, reason, and steadfastness. [passage omitted]

With regard to Britain, Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher's position is both frank and wise, and I heard nothing from her but full appreciation for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's leadership and people. As you know, the al-Yamamah project concluded 3 years ago—which was followed by the second al-Yamamah project and which is in the interests of our defense and serves our sacrosanct interests—is purely a defense project designed to serve peace and security in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Muslims in general. Everything is proceeding well. [passage omitted]

He added: That project was preceded by the establishment of an economic balance with the United States, and it is known now that five companies have already been set up. They have begun their work through their committees, establishments, and boards of directors. Construction will begin within the next 2 months. We hope that production will commence next year, God willing. [passage omitted]

With regard to France, he added, it has in fact made good moves with regard to our major Palestinian cause. First, through its clear and frank stances on truth and justice. But that clarity increased following the PNC meeting in Algiers last year and its wise, moderate resolutions demanding only the truth, justice, and the establishment of the Palestinian state on Palestinian territory in accordance with the UN Charter and Security Council resolutions. [passage omitted]

He added: France supported this through His Excellency President Mitterrand's meeting with Brother Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestinian state—a major change and an approach which I hope all heads of peace-loving states will adopt.

He said: This is a summary of France's political position. All the states which I have visited—including France, with His Excellency President Mitterrand—support the Casablanca summit resolutions, whether on the Palestinian problem, on the Lebanese question, or on the war which has ended or from which, as the military say, arms have been eliminated. But the Security Council resolution must be implemented to the letter in order for peace, security, and building to prevail in the Gulf region. [passage omitted]

With regard to what happened with France, he added, I would like to say that on Thursday evening two agreements were initialed with his excellency the French defense minister. The first is a so-called framework agreement under which the Kingdom is allowed to purchase its requirements from France and France agrees to whatever armaments the Kingdom requests.

The agreement dealt with an important subject that has been discussed in the past, namely, further frigates to join the French frigates already possessed by the Kingdom, and the Kingdom's desire to acquire additional units that are advanced in terms of their armament, supply, and service.

Of course, he said, that issue has not be settled, since it is under discussion, and the stage of serious talks will begin now, as long as the go-ahead has been given. [passage omitted]

There is, he said, another deal, namely, the Mistral missile deal, which has been under discussion between the two governments for 3 years. We are proud of the fact that for 3 years we have worked with France and thoroughly acquainted ourselves with the manufacture of these missiles and with the methods of its use and maintenance, without friendly France's denying us anything and without any statements or announcements

about Saudi officers or youngsters training, working, observing, or working jointly with their French military colleagues in that field. [passage omitted]

Asked whether the Mistral missiles deal was an alternative to the cancelled U.S. missiles deal, he said: We do not replace one weapon with another. We always ask for more and leave each state to decide what it wants. [passage omitted]

Answering a question on military cooperation among the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and France within the framework of the joint Arab Organization for Industrialization, Prince Sultan pointed out that the Organization for Industrialization has ended and that we are not involved in the contacts between France and Egypt. But we fully support any move to help Egypt, from France or others.

Asked by AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT whether there is any truth in reports of a border clash between a Saudi and a South Yemeni patrol, Prince Sultan said: It is untrue and has been denied by the Saudi and Yemeni interior ministers. What happened was not worth mentioning: There was no fighting and no exchange of fire. It was just unintentional friction, and it has been resolved. The Saudi and South Yemeni interior ministers have issued denials.

Asked about the Kingdom's intention to acquire nuclear and chemical weapons, he said that the Kingdom is against anything that is destructive of the environment and against any weapons that are inhumane in nature.

Yemen Arab Republic

Minister Discusses 'Differences' Over Unity

JN3005171989 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 29 May 89 pp 1, 12

[Interview with Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs, by correspondent Muhammad Zayn; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Zayn] By common consent, the establishment of Yemeni unity is a fateful, uncontroversial issue. The question is: What prevents the launching of this unity? There must be a problem and sharp differences. People can tell this from the many meetings. There is one people, one tradition, and one land. The YAR joined a union that groups far-away countries. There must be major disagreements, so why do we not publicly announce them?

The minister: There are of course two systems, two governments, and two policies in Yemen. How can we overcome this situation? This is what we are trying to do through dialogue. If you review previous unity agreements, you will find that Yemeni unity was about to be declared within the framework of the Cairo agreement in 1972. This agreement, indeed, gave the details of the unity. The other agreements reached in Tripoli, Kuwait, Sanaa, and Aden were also within the framework of Yemeni unity. But because there are two systems and rules, it is only natural that enough time be given to guarantee the soundness and success of the unity, especially since our brothers in the southern part have their own method of political system and the system of one party rule. We believed, however, that this does not constitute major problems because there is common ground in both parts of Yemen, whether this be our joint struggle through both old and contemporary history or the September revolution and its aims. It is illogical, both for the north and for the south, to depart from the six goals of the September revolution. [passage omitted]

[Zayn] But there are two experiences in the Yemeni homeland. How will the unified political system happen?

The minister: There are two experiences in the Yemeni homeland, two experiences in one homeland: The experience of the General People's Congress, and that of the Socialist Party in the southern part. These are experiences in the one Yemen. It is irrational that we ignore the experience of the south saying it is not a Yemeni experience. It is an experience lived by the Yemenis. So is the case with the experience of the north. Dialogue between the two experiences to reach an agreement will handle the organizational aspects in the state of the unified constitution. The constitution dealt with this clearly and in a way that guarantees the freedom and democracy of decision making in the Yemeni homeland.

[Zayn] In the southern part, there is the Socialist Party system, which derives its conceptions from ideologies and theories. In the northern part, on the other hand, there is the national charter and the General People's Congress, which derive their conceptions from Islam and its law. The contradiction must be clear and strong.

The minister: As I said, the two experiences were lived in Yemen. It is natural that they should not depart from Yemen's entity and culture. It is also natural that we benefit from the experiences of other peoples. It is possible for the Yemeni people to develop the political and economic aspects of the two experiences. A closed-door policy is not in the interest of the people, nor is alienation and denial of self and body. This is the nature of development that we should follow. [passage omitted]

USSR's Katushev Signs Economic Protocol

JN1306204389 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jun (INA)—Iraq and the Soviet Union this evening signed a protocol for strengthening economic, trade, and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The protocol was signed for the Iraqi side by Finance Minister Hikmat 'Umar Mukhaylif and for the Soviet side by Konstantin Katushev, Soviet foreign economic relations minister.

In speeches they exchanged on the occasion, the two sides asserted their interest in broadening fields of cooperation within the framework of long-range bilateral relations.

The Soviet minister arrived in Baghdad the day before yesterday on a 3-day official visit to Iraq.

Stresses Close Ties

JN1406103489 Baghdad INA in English 0930 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, June 14, INA—Soviet Minister of External Economic Relations Mr. Konstantin Katushev praised the developed relations between Iraq and his country.

In a statement to INA the Soviet official said that this style of relations reflects the spirit of friendship and cooperation whose horizons were drawn till the beginning of the coming century by President Saddam Husayn.

He said that Iraq and the Soviet Union cooperate to implement a number of vital projects in Iraq which are carried out in the framework of bilateral cooperation.

The Soviet minister stressed his country's keenness to hasten the implementation of the projects which are agreed on to stress close friendship and joint interests of both friendly countries.

He appreciated Iraq's peaceful initiatives and efforts exerted by Iraq said that they would help in establishing pemanent peace between Iraq and Iran according to the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 598.

He stressed the Soviet Union's support for everything that helps establish peace. He expressed his happiness to see the Iraq Iran war coming to an end.

Concludes Visit, Departs

JN1406104089 Baghdad INA in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, June 14. INA—Mr. Konstantin Katushev, Soviet [minister of] external economic relations and his accompanying delegation left here today concluding a four-day visit to Iraq.

During his visit, the Soviet minister held talks with Iraqi officials that resulted in signing a protocol for economic, trade and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Romanian Official Confers With Industry Minister

JN0706200289 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] [No placename as received] 7 Jun (INA)—Husayn Kamil Hasan, minister of industry and military industries, met here today with Alecu Dumitru, Romanian deputy minister at the Ministry of Machine Building Industry [name and title as received], and held talks with him on ways to develop the ties of industrial cooperation between Iraq and Romania, particularly in the field of cement industry.

During the meeting, the minister affirmed Iraq's desire to develop these ties, depending on the strong relations existing between the two friendly states.

The Romanian official voiced his country's eagerness to honor its contractual commitments with Iraqi establishments displaying an advanced level of performance to serve the common interests of the two countries.

The meeting was attended by the senior undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Military Industries as well as the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Paper Cited on Iranian 'Intransigence' on POW's

JN1306102289 Baghdad INA in English 0910 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, June 13, INA—AL-THAWRAH daily of Baghdad said that the Iranian intransigence toward a swap of prisoners of war would intensity Iraq's insistance on recovering its legitimate right.

A daily commentary here today urged the international community to demand Iran on carrying out a comprehensive exchange of POWs and to exercise a practical and effective pressure on it to force it succumb to the international will and respect of laws ensuring release of POWs without delay.

AL-THAWRAH added that enacted laws and legislations in the world stipulated preservation of the POW life and his human treatment while in captivity and until making an exchange between the two warring sides.

The daily stressed that Iran neglected the human aspect in international relations and considered the POW as a prey and a card for bargaining and pressure in the current negotiations for implementing articles of the Security Council Resolution No. 598.

AL-THAWRAH pointed out that Geneva agreement of 1949 concerning prisoners of war stipulates signatory countries guaranteeing respect of the agreement as one of the pillars of international law and that breaching it means irrespect of international law.

The daily said Iran violated Articles 109 and 110 of the agreement which allowed the countries to exchange sick and wounded POWs even before cessation of hostilities. But Iran, despite termination of war continued manoeuvering in the exchange of POWs in violation of article 118 of Geneva agreement which provides for releasing POWs without linking their issue with the negotiations.

Memo to UN Urges Iran To Accept POW Exchange

JN1406083689 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA)—Iraq has addressed a memorandum to the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross calling on the Iranian regime to agree on a full, comprehensive exchange of POW's regardless of the results of the current negotiations between the two countries.

A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry told INA that a memorandum in this regard was conveyed through Iraq's representatives in New York and Geneva.

The memorandum stipulates the need to implement the principles related to a comprehensive exchange of POW's between Iraq and Iran in accordance with Geneva conventions.

UNIIMOG Commander Arrives in Baghdad 14 Jun

JN1406115689 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, Jun, 14, INA—Yugoslav General, Slavko Jovic, commander of the United Nations Iraq-Iran Military Observer Group [UNIIMOG) today arrived here coming from Tehran.

The general's visit to Iraq comes within his shuttle tour between Baghdad and Tehran to get acquainted with the military group work in observing ceasefire between the two countries which started on the 20th of August last.

He was welcomed at the airport by his assistant in Iraq, a number of members of coordination body with military observer group and the U.N. resident representative in Baghdad.

Finance Minister Leaves for Geneva 14 Jun

JN1406105489 Baghdad INA in English 1010 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, June 14, INA—Mr. Hikmat 'Umar Mukhaylif, finance minister left here today for Geneva leading a delegation to participate in the meetings of fifth session of Iraqi-Swiss joint committee due to start there tomorrow.

In a statement to INA, the minister said that the committee would discuss in its meetings a number of subjects concerning developing cooperation between the two countries.

He said that after visiting Switzerland, he would pay a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and would hold talks with officials there on expanding bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation comprises representatives of Foreign, Industry and Military Industrialization, Health, Agriculture and Irrigation, Housing and Reconstruction Ministries and Iraqi Central Bank.

Army Spokesman Confirms Air Raid in Lebanon

TA1406102089 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Here is an announcement by the Israeli army spokesman: Before noon today, Air Force planes attacked terrorist bases east of Kafr Sir, south of Beirut. All our planes returned safely, and the targets were destroyed. The objectives attacked are situated south of Beirut and were used as training bases by a terrorist organization. The bases belong to the Palestine Liberation Front faction led by Ta'lat Ya'qub, whose members took part in the attempted terrorist attack in Metulla about 2 weeks ago.

Egypt's Ghali Says Talks 'Very Positive'

JN1306172789 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Interview with Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, by political affairs correspondent Shlomo Ganor on 12 June; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Ganor] What was the objective of your visit to Israel? Have your talks with Israeli officials achieved the desired goals?

[Ghali] I met the prime minister, the foreign minister, the scientific research minister, and the president. I can say that the talks I held with those leaders were very positive. I wanted to express Egypt's desire to endeavor to entrench peace, and Egypt's desire to find a peaceful settlement to the Palestine question—a political settlement based on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. I was met with a favorable response by those leaders. At least I can say that those leaders understood the Egyptian position.

[Ganor] Did they ask you to convey a reply message to the Egyptian side?

[Ghali] Certainly, I will convey the numerous messages that were presented by Israeli leaders to President Husni Mubarak.

[Ganor] Dr Ghali, is there a specific tangible result that you emerged with from Israel?

[Ghali] The tangible result is that there is an initiative by Yitzhaq Shamir. In our opinion, this initiative has many negative aspects; but, it also has positive aspects. If we can remedy those negative aspects, there can be hope that the Palestinian people may respond favorably to this initiative. But, in my opinion—or in the Egyptian Government's opinion—certain negative aspects of that initiative must be remedied.

[Ganor] Did you make a specific proposal to amend these aspects, which you call...

[Ghali, interrupting] I did not make any proposal. The main idea is that Egypt is prepared to play the role of mediator between the Palestinian people on the one hand, and the Israeli Government on the other since it has close relations with the Palestinian people and the PLO on the one hand, and the Israeli Government on the other.

[Ganor] Did Your Excellency sense a favorable Israeli response to give Egypt an effective role to move the process?

[Ghali] There is a favorable response by the Israeli side toward further cooperation between Egypt and Israel. This is certain. But, will the Israeli side respond favorably to the Palestinian people's demands? This is another subject.

[Ganor] Following your meeting with Palestinian personalities here in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, did you detect that there is a favorable response by these personalities toward the Israeli initiative?

[Ghali] No. I certainly sensed that there is no confidence in the initiative. This confirms that the initiative must be remedied if you want the Palestinian people to respond favorably to it.

[Ganor] Is there any role that Egypt can play in order to improve the atmosphere?

[Ghali] Egypt is prepared to render all its friendly services in order to achieve rapprochement between the two sides in order to create a bigger common denominator between the two sides so that we can begin a new march for peace and so that we can move.

[Ganor] In your opinion, what should the next step be in order to activate the process?

[Ghali] I believe in dialogue. I believe that dialogue must be held with all sides concerned. This means with the Palestinian people inside [the occupied territories] and the Palestinian people outside.

Editorial Sees Failure

TA1306160089 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 13 Jun 89 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "An Expected Outcome"]

[Text] Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs who ended his visit to Israel yesterday, tried futilely to effect a change in the traditional Israeli positions that reject the peace process and that insist on clinging to the same old stances which have been outdated and surpassed by events.

Perhaps the sudden cancellation by the Egyptian minister of the news conference which he was scheduled to hold at the end of his visit, and in which he was supposed to report about the results of his talks with Israeli

officials, as well as his terse statements about the nature of his talks with the Israeli prime minister and a number of Israeli officials, express the failure of the mission for which the Egyptian minister came, namely to convince Israel's leaders to respond positively to the Arab appeal launched by the Casablanca summit.

The Egyptian minister did not come to get acquainted with what goes on in the minds of Israeli officials, because he does not need to travel and hold meetings in order to know what Israel's leaders think. The minister can hear every morning and evening whatever Shamir and his ruling clique are saying. Moreover, the refusal by Shamir and his government to negotiate with the PLO is no secret. The Israeli adherence to autonomy, the Camp David accords, and the establishment of settlements is an adherence that is being implemented by settlement plans announced by Shamir without any consideration to international appeals.

The Egyptian minister affirmed Egypt's firm and principled stance regarding the peace process and the Palestinian problem during his meeting with the Palestinian notables yesterday. This position is summarized by the following points:

—Egypt does not separate the PLO outside [the occupied territories] from the Palestinian people inside.
—No solution without the PLO and its full participation in the peace process.
—Egypt's unlimited support for the intifadah [uprising] until it realizes its objectives.

Hence, the Egyptian minister's affirmation of the firm Egyptian stance toward the Palestinian problem and the issue of elections is tantamount to a clear message to Israel's leaders; namely, that they should cease their terrifying obstinacy to address the peace process. Clinging to old positions neither contributes to advancing the peace process nor helps to achieve its aims, but will place the region on a volcano that could explode any minute.

Shamir Explains Rejection of Egyptian Mediation

TA1406052589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that Israel has rejected Egypt's proposal to mediate in direct negotiations with the PLO. We were sorry to tell Butrus Ghali that we believe contacts with that organization are not likely to advance peace, Shamir said. Our correspondent Meron Tzur spoke to the prime minister during the latter's visit to Kefar Haro'e to mark the anniversary of the foundation of a Bney 'Aqiva yeshiva.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] We believe that Egypt, the only Arab country with which we have a peace treaty, must take action to expand the circle of peace in the Middle East. This is one of the demands stipulated in our peace initiative: That the signatories of the Camp David accords take joint action to advance the peace between Israel and its neighbors.

We took a positive view of Minister Butrus Ghali's recent visit to Israel to hold contacts with us and discuss the situation in the region. As for his proposal about mediation with the terrorist organization, we were sorry to tell him that we cannot accept it because we do not believe that any contacts with that organization are likely to bring peace closer.

[Tzur] Mr Shamir, over 100 members of the U.S. House of Representatives [as heard] have signed a letter of support for your proposal to hold elections in the territories. Do you see this letter as strengthening Israel's recent position vis-a-vis the U.S. Administration in general and the secretary of state in particular?

[Shamir] There is no doubt that the letter signed by almost all members of the Senate and, so far, by some members of the House of Representatives, was meant to strengthen Israel's standing in the United States and to signal to all influential circles that the U.S. Congress stands by the State of Israel. Therefore, I see this move as a great blessing.

[Tzur] A last question, Mr Prime Minister. Do you now foresee renewed momentum for your plan to hold elections in the territories?

[Shamir] First of all, our initiative cannot just be called a plan for elections in the territories. Elections are only one part of the initiative, whose purpose and objective is to bring closer a settlement of the conflict between us and the entire Arab world. The initiative is also meant to improve and change our relations with the Arab countries, as well as to solve the conflict between us and our neighbors, the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el. I hope our efforts will bear fruit and that, with the help of our friends, we will at least manage to get on the path of negotiations with our neighbors. [end recording]

Shamir on Negotiations, Arab Demand for State

TA1206165689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] The prime minister said Israel would cease political negotiations if the Arabs demanded a state and would not make do with autonomy.

Mr Shamir said most Likud ministers support the political initiative, therefore he cannot believe that it should be given up because three ministers oppose it. Our party affairs correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the prime minister made the remarks in his Jerusalem office to Likud Central Committee members who live in agricultural villages. He said the Central Committee must give the Likud leadership freedom of action to continue a policy which entails only limited risks and is aimed at promoting peace.

Rabin Interviewed on Terrorism, Unrest
TA1006102489 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0805 GMT 10 Jun 89

["Special Pentecost interview" with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Yosi 'Abadi and Dani Vessely in the defense minister's office; date not given—recorded]

[Text] ['Abadi] We will devote our weekly newsreel to a special interview for Shavuoth with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. Shalom.

[Rabin] Shalom and a happy holiday.

['Abadi] Happy holiday. What is the PLO's share in the intensive terrorist activity against Israel along our northern border, as part of which eight squads have been stopped over the past few weeks?

[Rabin] With the exception of the past 5 months, the activity was guided and sanctioned by all the components of the PLO, whether they are linked with Fatah and its leader or with those affiliated with Fatah's opponents—or what we call the Rejectionist Front. Over the past 5 months, Fatah's activity has decreased, or at least diminished substantially.

[Vessely] Does that mean that 'Arafat played no role in the latest round of activity along our northern border?

[Rabin] I would not go so far as to say that. There is, however, no doubt that the main bulk of the activity has been waged by the organizations that are affiliated with the PLO based in Algeria [as heard], such as Hawatimah's and Habash's. Also, the person who heads the PLO in Tunis and who is conducting the negotiations with the Americans is Hawatimah's deputy. So you may draw your own conclusions, but in effect Hawatimah's deputy heads the Palestinian delegation which is engaged in a dialogue with the U.S. ambassador in Tunis. At the same time, we have witnessed vast terrorist activity against us conducted by Hawatimah's organization. That activity includes infiltration attempts by the squads that were liquidated by the IDF [Israel Defense Forces].

['Abadi] What is your conclusion from this regarding the PLO's attitude toward the peace plan, dubbed the Shamir-Rabin initiative?

[Rabin] I would recommend that we draw a distinction. Palestinian terrorism continues. Furthermore, it has been continuing at an accelerated pace involving all the Rejectionist Front organizations and some organizations affiliated with the PLO's Tunis branch. This is a fact.

I am not seeking any clear-cut connection between this and the future reaction of the inhabitants of the territories. One must remember that the peace initiative endorsed by the cabinet is addressed to only one entity: The Palestinian inhabitants residing in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. The initiative is not directed at Tunis. This was not its initial goal, and we do not want that, either.

We believe that it is necessary to reach a dialogue with those with whom we are currently engaged in a conflict, namely the Palestinians. This notion is also firmly established in the Camp David accords, because they, too, manifest the principle which constituted the guideline for the cabinet in formulating its peace initiative: That the representation of the inhabitants of the territories must be party to the process, whether this involves an arrangement between us and them for a transitional period which is an interim arrangement or whether this involves negotiations on the permanent solution and regardless of whether they will join Jordan as equal partners or if they form a distinct group within the Jordanian delegation or even if they stand alone—because it is impossible to reach a permanent solution without Jordan. The term "permanent solution" implies peace along our eastern border. This will be unattainable unless Jordan joins the process. Some 75 percent of the entire length of the border that currently separates us from Jordan is unrelated to the Palestinian problem. From the northern tip of the Red Sea to the northern tip of the Dead Sea, there is no problem of Palestinians.

[Vessely] But based on your knowledge of the inhabitants' positions, do the views of the PLO in Tunis—as you say—have no impact on the negotiations?

[Rabin] Look, as I said before, the initiative is directed at, and the key to propelling this motor is, an agreement in principle by the inhabitants of the territories. I believe that many of them want to see the light at the end of the tunnel, that they want to launch a political process on the basis of the foundations laid down by the cabinet in its peace initiative. As soon as the terrorist threat to these individuals or their families is removed, I am convinced that many will stand out and declare their acceptance of the initiative. The problem, therefore, is how to recruit the cultured world—primarily the United States, which has accepted the Israeli initiative as such and is prepared to help as it, too, realizes that the condition to getting the process moving is a situation in which those inhabitants who want to see the process start are no longer intimidated.

['Abadi] Are you not hoping that an intermediary, such as Egypt or the United States, would garner the tacit support of the PLO for the next phases of the process?

[Rabin] I deal with the Israeli policy, not with what other countries are doing. It is no secret that Egypt maintains contacts with the PLO, nor is it a secret that the United States—even during the previous administration's term, that of Reagan and Shultz—decided to launch a dialogue with the PLO, even though we did not like it and said as much. We deal with the Israeli general view, approach, and with the addressees we have decided upon. We will not talk to the PLO.

['Abadi] You mentioned protection for individual inhabitants of the territories. How will you provide that protection?

[Rabin] I never mentioned protection. I merely talked about the removal of the threats to which they are subjected. This can be done partly by us, although I would be hard put to claim that we have always succeeded in this throughout the past 22 years. Alternatively, or shall I say primarily, this should be done by the Arab countries and also by the United States, if it steadfastly stands by its own positions; namely, if it states that it supports the Israeli peace initiative and that it regards it as really the only existing proposal for a solution, influences the European countries to avoid supporting the illusion entertained in the PLO that by resorting to other means it will be able to attain more than Israel had offered in its peace initiative, and persuades the Arab countries to support the initiative, too. I believe that under such circumstances the PLO will realize that it is impossible, or difficult, to hamper the freedom of choice of the inhabitants of the territories.

['Abadi] Have any new measures been implemented to quell the intifadah [uprising] as it is currently manifested, or are such measures expected?

[Rabin] According to my view, the Israeli Government presently has a comprehensive policy to handle, or solve, the entire range of problems along our eastern front. By comprehensive policy I mean a two-legged policy: The first, the political leg, is the Israeli peace initiative, which we should pursue in the proper way; namely, with the aim of promoting a solution. The second is the military-security leg, which is distinct from the political leg and which is aimed at achieving the mission given to the IDF. That mission is very simple and clear: To lower the level of violence to the point of calm, and, of course, to make it possible for the Civil Administration and the self-governing bodies to function in an acceptable fashion. These two together secure public law and order. The proviso to which the IDF must bow, of course, is the law. There are, naturally, constraints stemming from the army, such as the number of standing units that can be dispatched to the area or how many reserve units can be introduced into operational activity from time to time. There is also, of course, the issue of periodically finding the correct means and tools to use based on the lessons drawn and the results achieved.

The defense establishment as a whole—including the IDF, the border police, and the other security branches—has not yet been able to attain this goal. We have not managed to reduce the level of violence to calm, nor have we been able to create the proper conditions for the local governing bodies and Civil Administration to operate in an acceptable manner.

We employ three sets of systems: The military activity, involving the army's presence and the various forms of activity employed within the framework of the limitations dictated by the law; the legal system, including the emergency defense regulations and other laws; and the network that includes the Civil Administration and the economic infrastructure. The utilization and effective employment of all three systems should provide the answer.

Today, as an interim assessment, I would say the following: We have managed to put an end to the major violent demonstrations, which are virtually nonexistent. We have also managed to establish an inseparable link between the individuals and the local authorities, meaning primarily the Civil Administration, to the point where all the talk about a civil revolt has terminated. If you recall, at first people talked about this as being a civil revolt with the locals opposing the identity cards and refusing to pay their taxes or acknowledge the ruling authorities. From the point of view of the individual, however, the opposite process has occurred. At present, the association with and need of the individual in the territories for the Civil Administration and its various branches are far deeper. Therefore there is no longer any mention of a civil revolt.

On the other hand, we have not yet managed to overcome the phenomenon of stone throwing, which, although sporadic, nonetheless occasionally involves expansive areas. Approximately 95 percent of the violent incidents involve rocks, of which 85 percent involve the throwing of rocks at Israeli vehicles and IDF units, and the remaining 10 percent involve barricades, which are also made of rocks, sometimes with an additional burning tire, sometimes not. Sometimes they involve both these elements plus a small group of people throwing stones. In fact, 95 percent of the violent acts are sporadic incidents, although in substantial numbers, occurring everywhere.

[Vessely] Can this be overcome without amending the law?

[Rabin] Undoubtedly, if we had several additional tools mainly to provide localized punishment—first and foremost by the bodies that are more actively involved in the area—things would be better. Let me note the following: More than 480 Palestinians have been killed, some by IDF gunfire, a few at the hands of Palestinians, others by Israelis exercising self-defense; more than 10,000 have been wounded, most of them slightly; and more than 35,000 have been detained or arrested by us. Right now, the military detention facilities hold 8,500 detainees or prisoners. This figure does not include the more than 4,000 terrorists held in the various jails run by the prison service. What we could gladly have used is additional means to hurt a specific place or specific person.

['Abadi] Such as?

[Rabin] There exists the option of deportations as a selective punishment and certainly the most severe punishment. The procedures currently required to execute expulsions are very prolonged. Sometimes they take 9 months or more.

['Abadi] Do you regret this?

[Rabin] I believe that as a consequence, the penalty of deportation—even if employed in select cases only—has lost its impact. After all, if a deportation injunction has been issued, but then an appeals committee sits on it, and what not, the process is too stretched out to offer the kind of outcome we would be looking for. I am not discussing the need for changes and will not talk about it here in public. I am talking more about the sphere of penalizing specific targets, be they individuals, or the home of someone involved in an act, or an extended administrative detention.

['Abadi] In hindsight, do you regret the fact that the IDF did not employ more drastic measures to quell the intifadah at its outbreak, as suggested by Minister Sharon?

[Rabin] I do not know who is suggesting what. I do not think that stiffer measures could have eliminated the intifadah at its inception. As a rule, when it comes to eliminations, we should be modest. We had hoped, or someone had hoped, to stop terrorism from Lebanon, uproot it once and for all. Thus, we engaged in an all-out war and remained in that country for 3 years, but did we succeed? No, we failed. We have been unable to clear Lebanon of terrorism altogether. To wit, what we discussed at the outset of this interview. Let us utilize a little more precision in our remarks, in defining our goals, and so forth.

The objective for the IDF operations, as I defined them and instructed the IDF to act accordingly, was mentioned earlier: To lower the level of violence to the point of calm, and to make it possible for the Civil Administration and the other governing elements to function. Both these things combined constitute the observation and maintenance of public law and order.

[Vessely] Earlier you described the intifadah as a succession of sporadic stone throwing incidents occurring in broad areas. Is this a situation with which we will have to contend for a long time?

[Rabin] No. I believe that as we improve the means and tools, and once we find the way to enforce harsher localized penal measures than now...[changes thought] I believe that when we first started to detain and imprison people, we never imagined that 5,000 or 6,000 spaces in military installations would prove insufficient. We now occupy 8,500 spaces and are about to extend the capacity of these installations to more than 10,000 because we realize now that administrative detentions for 6 months or incarcerations until the beginning of due process if not until an actual trial, or the sentences handed down by the courts, require that we hold more people behind lock and key. That is because these punishments have not prove to be deterrent enough. Locking up people is significant because it removes individuals who were highly active in instigating, organizing, and participating in the violence from the area for a long period of time.

['Abadi] Will continued stoning incidents prevent or delay the elections in any way, or do you currently see no connection between the two?

[Rabin] I cannot imagine that once those elements in the territories that can provide a positive response in principle actually give it, and state that they are prepared to enter into a dialogue with us on elections, there will be any violence at all in the territories. Certainly not the type of violence we see today. By the same token, it is possible that extremist elements—from Jibril, through pro-Syrian elements who wish to sabotage any political process, to such very extremist bodies as the Islamic Jihad—might step up terrorism, against both Arabs and Israelis. If a situation arises in which the majority of the population wants to enter into a political process, I think the characteristics of the uprising as we know them today will be toned down. The uprising will not then be a mass movement. Rather, it will resume the dimensions of terrorism.

What we are facing today in the uprising is not the terrorist organizations' modus operandi, in which they utilize weapons we have previously seen used in the territories. It is different because the locals know that we have the means to respond to those weapons, as we have proved time and time again, showing that we know how to handle them. Furthermore, those weapons have not brought them any political gains. Therefore, if the reaction to the peace initiative is positive, and even if we do not demand it—although, of course, we will because it is inconceivable that free and democratic elections will be held in the prevailing state of violence—I presume that the very acceptance of the initiative will put an end to the existing form of violence. Conversely, I would not rule out the possibility that the extremist elements will employ terrorism against Israelis or Palestinians to torpedo the move from the start. We will have to adequately differentiate between calming what the Palestinians call the intifadah, and a return to terrorism aiming to abort the political process.

['Abadi] The question though, is whether the continuation of the intifadah does not result from the fact that terrorism is directed against the local population, and what is the ability of that population to withstand such pressure.

[Rabin] I believe that at present, in most cases, the problem is as follows: The vast majority of the population identifies with the objectives set forth by the hard core—and by that I mean tens of thousands of individuals, not merely some 100 or 500 leaders whose arrest would put an end to the intifadah. Anyone who believes that this would be the way to quell the intifadah is talking nonsense. The vast majority identifies with these others. What is the purpose of our activity? It is to prevent the Palestinian majority, which identifies with and wants to attain the objectives of the extremist bodies, from achieving them. Their goal is to remove Israel from the territories without a political solution, or to actually

remove Israel altogether. We want to prevent them from expressing their identification through violent activity, activity which contravenes the law. I believe that we have managed to defuse large segments. As I said, there are no mass demonstrations, no mass activity even where stonings are concerned. If you tabulate the number of rocks thrown per day in the context of a population of 1.5 million, half of which presumably is between the ages of 8 to 14—after all, approximately 40 percent of the stone throwers are children between the ages of 8 and 14 or 15—well, to return to your question and my answer, I believe that we are in the midst of a process. It is a confrontation between two entities that are completely different politically, religiously, and I would say even nationally. The confrontation here involves measures which they chose in order to permit many more people to express themselves, and yet it is conducted without a clearly-defined channel of command or a logistics system—after all, it does not take a logistics system to coordinate the supply of rocks or knives, or even Molotov cocktails. Anyone, any child, could pick up a rock and throw it.

[Vessely] Mr Rabin, do you think the decision to commute the sentence of the Jewish underground members was correct?

[Rabin] I do not deal with issues within the jurisdiction of the president of the state.

[Vessely] Do you not wish to address this issue at least in principle, or give expression to your conscience?

[Rabin] No.

['Abadi] Earlier we spoke of confrontation and endurance. Do you not see the settlers' activities—those initiated policing operations, if you will, in the Arab villages—as a loss of control, or a loss of endurance?

[Rabin] I would rather refer to the issue from my own point of view as defense minister, and from the aspect of the Israeli legal system. The bulk of settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip are organized in a framework of the territorial defense system under the responsibility of the IDF. Accordingly, the settlers were given weapons, they were trained, coordinated, and so on. Their task, according to our concept of territorial defense, is to protect their own settlements, to allow them a means of defending their joint entity while at work, or traveling in and out of Israeli territory, and wherever they may be. What I mean by that is that the goal is to enable them a degree of self defense as an entity, at work, or when traveling in the area. Meting out punishment and maintaining law and order is not within their jurisdiction. Those who cross the line of defending their own residence, field, plantation, vehicle, or themselves, go beyond what is stipulated by law.

['Abadi] Why should this bother the IDF? The IDF looks moderate in comparison to this activity.

[Rabin] The way I see it, we need to determine in principle who is responsible for guarding law and public order in this country, including the territories. Can anyone do whatever he pleases? Can anyone indiscriminately open fire because stones were thrown in Halhul, and shoot at water tanks, cars, or houses? Will this help calm the area? In my opinion it will do just the opposite.

[Vessely] They claim that they are doing it because the IDF does not provide the necessary defense.

[Rabin] I beg your pardon. Yes, I said so before. I said that we have not yet achieved the goals. I would like to note, however, that before 7 December 1987 stones were thrown, and tragic incidents did take place. Till this day, for example, no civilian has been killed by a stone thrown at him. Many, hundreds, have been wounded, but an IDF soldier is the only person to have been killed by a rock since the uprising started. At the same time, as I said before, stone throwing is the central violent problem. I understand the difficulty. I know that we have so far not managed to eliminate it. I am not trying to avoid the facts or cover up anything. Although the phenomenon is on a very large scale today, it does not justify a situation in which unauthorized men decide when, how, and who will be punished.

[Vessely] Could it be that the settlers feel that the political ground is crumbling under their feet, and this is the reason for their acts becoming so violent?

[Rabin] Possibly. I have no definite answer for you. You will have to ask them.

['Abadi] What conclusions should be drawn from seeing that they are losing their temper and becoming a problematic element in the field.

[Rabin] I believe that the total public response, including that of the government, which makes a distinction between the settlers' right to self defense—wherever they may be traveling, with the exception of patrols into Arab settlements, which are not their duty and are aimed to intimidate so as to maintain law and order—and carrying out punitive actions and assuming the responsibility for maintaining law and order, will have its effect on the majority of the settlers. I also believe that only a small minority of the settlers actually take part in such actions.

['Abadi] Let us move now to the final part of our interview. We would like to begin by asking: Were you in favor of setting up a body to examine the Labor Party's failure in the recent Knesset elections?

[Rabin] Look, a proposal was made, and I voted for it in the Central Committee today [as heard]. At the same time, I believe that the central problem of the Labor Party today is, in the long view, how to return to the central political current—with a slight edge to the left—of the Israeli public. This was what Labor used to be, and this was how it led the country in the past. After last

year's elections I believed in, and acted for, the establishment of a national unity government. I had three reasons for that, which I believe are important primarily for the nation and the state. One must keep in mind that a party is but a means, not an end to itself. It is a means to develop the government's defense, foreign, economic, and social policies in order for them to go in the right direction.

The first reason: I have always believed that both peace and war need a broad national consensus. One cannot go to war, and definitely cannot make peace, without a broad national agreement. Politically this means, first and foremost, an agreement between the major components of the main two political bodies: The Likud and the Alignment. That is why I believed that a national unity government should be established on the basis of agreed guidelines. I am satisfied with this issue, because the government's decision on the peace initiative is an expression of the common ground existing in the Likud and the Alignment political platforms, at least in the first stage.

The second reason was the need to again pull the Israeli economy out of a recession, slowdown, freeze, and a threat of a deterioration in various economic aspects that are always linked with the social issue. I believe that this as well could only be done through broad national agreement. By the same token, in 1985 there was no possibility of rescuing the economy without a national unity government. The situation is similar now, I believe, and the same solution is needed.

The third reason, and I have said it on several occasions before, is that I have no spare country. I did not want a government set up constituted of the Likud and its right wing, along with the religious parties. I believed this to be a threat to the very existence of the State of Israel. At the same time, I did not share the view of those who believed that our main and only goal should be establishing a government of the Alignment and its left wing, plus the religious. I sincerely hoped that in the two major areas of concern—namely, the political-security issue, which is embodied in the peace initiative, and the continued efforts against the violence in order to bring a calm, as well as the effort to move the economy in the right direction, to which all must be a party, including the government, the unions, the Histadrut, and the representatives of the employees—the national unity government would be able to pull through.

[Vessely] Should the peace initiative fail, do you see a reason to maintain this government?

[Rabin] I do not wish to speculate on the future. Today we have a government resolution. I hope that the resolution, as it is stated and phrased, will be the government's policy. What if, will be answered when it will—God forbid—happen.

[Vessely] Do you see yourself leading the Labor Party in the next Knesset elections?

[Rabin] I am not dealing with personal issues at the moment.

[Vessely] Does it not bother you at all?

[Rabin] I do not see the point of reaching a decision on this issue today. This would be irrelevant. According to the party's law, Shim'on Peres was elected the party's candidate for prime minister in the current Knesset term. In accordance with the party's law, when we approach elections for the next Knesset, whenever that may be, anyone will be allowed to run for that post. I do not believe that one should make statements or declarations on that matter today.

['Abadi] I would like to conclude with a different issue. This week, the anniversaries of the 6-Day war and the Lebanon war coincide. In your opinion, might not the solution reached on our northern border, i.e. the security zone, serve as a model for the desired solution in Judaea and Samaria?

[Rabin] I see no parallel or comparison possible. The Lebanese border marks a territorial agreement between Israel and Lebanon. Our problem with Lebanon is not a territorial one, it is not one of border markers, rather it is a security problem. In order to enable a depth of territory for the IDF activities in confronting the Palestinian and other terror elements, the security zone was set up inside Lebanon. The area is, to the extent possible, in the hands of the South Lebanese Army. We have created a territorial depth beyond the international border, inside Lebanon. Once Lebanon becomes an independent country with control over its land, with a government and an army that will be able to enforce their sovereignty over all of the Lebanese territory—without us or the Syrians—the security zone will no longer be needed. I believe that at that time we will attain peace with Lebanon.

Speaking of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, we must remember that there is no border there. This is an administrative distinction between Israeli sovereign territory, and territory under military law. In Israel there are a variety of opinions as to where the borders between these areas should run. We are in control of the area. There is an advantage to this, but there is also a problem. We are in control not only of an area, but also of 1.5 million Palestinians who do not want to live under our control. This is the heart of the problem. That is why the solutions should be substantially different.

['Abadi] We usually end such interviews with a word to the IDF soldiers. This is the opportunity, Mr Defense Minister.

[Rabin] I would like to wish a happy holiday to all of the IDF soldiers on the Lebanese border, on the Golan heights, in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, on sea and in the air, and wherever they may be. I want us to remember the missing and the POW's. We will do everything

within our power to bring them back home. We are doing so, although it takes time. I would like to wish all the wounded soldiers a quick and full recovery. A happy holiday to all the people in Israel.

['Abadi] Thank you, and a happy holiday.

Ways Sought To Shorten Deportation Proceedings

TA1406085089 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Jun 89 pp 1, 12

[Report by Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpts] The security authorities want to amend the law so that they can deport Palestinian activists forthwith, without having to wait for appeal procedures to be exhausted.

Chief of General Staff Dan Shomron, who revealed this in the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday, said that under this proposal the appeal process would continue after the activist was already out of the country.

"The deportee will be allowed in again if the High Court upholds his appeal," he said. "We are checking this option with the Justice Ministry because we need to cut short the lengthy procedures involved."

Shomron then dismissed as unfounded all speculation about possible successors to Aluf [Major General] 'Amram Mitzna' as OC [Officer Commanding] Central Command. [passage omitted]

The chief of general staff admitted that the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] was paying a price for the intifadah [uprising], in terms of lost training hours as well as financial outlay. [passage omitted]

Commentary Sees Senators' Letter as 'Bear Hug'

TA1306122189 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Jun 89 p 13

[Commentary by Yo'el Marcus: "A Bear Hug"]

[Text] After the initial gloating over the remarks of an inexperienced secretary of state, who burst into our regional conflict like an elephant into a china shop, I began thinking. What is it in that letter of the 94 senators that spoils my little enjoyment? After all, are not 94 supportive senators preferable to 94 condemning senators? Then what is it that bothers me, despite everything?

I read and reread the full text of the letter, until I discovered the catch: They, the senators, take Shamir's initiative seriously. They believe in this initiative, which is at present Israel's official initiative, and take it seriously to such an extent that they do not hesitate to emphasize what they believe to be its natural consequence—that "Israel will be required to cede through politics what it had obtained though military action." This means giving up the territories. They are deadly serious. They truly believe Shamir.

Over there they understand, no less than does Sharon on this side of the ocean, where Shamir's proposal leads—with genuine elections, self-government under a strong Palestinian leadership, with an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] withdrawal as stipulated in the Camp David accords—and they want to take him at his word and lock him to his initiative with a double lock. This also explains why the senators seemingly burst into an open door. Unlike 1975, when 76 senators came out in support of Israel in opposition to the administration's stand, the present administration itself has adopted the initiative to the exclusion of all others. The skepticism emanating from the administration regarding Shamir's ulterior motives displeased congressmen, who asked the administration to treat the initiative at face value, rather than in accordance with the intentions they suspect hiding behind it. They do not wish to believe that an Israeli prime minister has fooled his country's greatest friend; that he proposed elections without meaning it; that he proposed negotiations without taking into account that he would in fact talk with the PLO; that he proposed self-government without realizing that such government is equal to the establishment of a Palestinian entity in its first stages; and that all he wanted was to con them. They do not even want to start thinking that a responsible Israeli prime minister has not considered the fact that in the course of negotiations, he would be forced to compromise and make territorial concessions.

They have really taken him seriously, and all they ask is that the administration give the Government of Israel the same credit they have given it. They have closed upon Shamir with kisses. Giving him their support, they have created expectations for a commitment on his part. They have given Shamir such a fierce hug that it is liable to hurt if they find out he had thrown wool over their eyes. Therefore, I am not certain that the prime minister's joy at the letter was not premature.

The conclusion drawn by the prime minister's office that "it has been proved there is no erosion in the U.S. attitude to Israel" is also premature. They should read carefully into what was not included in the senators' letter: There is no support for settlements; there is no support for the status quo; there is no support for eradicating the intifadah [uprising] by military force; there is no support for the policy of not giving up the territories; there are no reservations about bringing the PLO into the crisis settlement; and most important, there are no reservations whatsoever about the consensus in the United States with regard to the basis on which any settlement must be made—the giving up of most of the territories taken in 1967. In short, there is no support for any of Shamir's ideological positions.

The Congress, which is our stronghold in the United States, nowadays supports that same Shamir who presented himself to its members as "a pragmatist and a man

of political concessions," and not the Shamir who said "not an inch" in his party forum. The Senate supports only the Israel of the peace initiative, and not Israel the heavy-handed, as it is featured on television screens.

The conclusion from this is that the support for Israel as reflected in the senators' letter is contingent on Israel's credibility and on what it will do to achieve a peace settlement. If Israel foils it with restrictions the Likud Central Committee convention imposes on Shamir or with radical declarations uttered by Shamir himself, thus eliminating a priori any possible partner for negotiations, that same Congress, with the same impressive majority, is liable to sing a different tune. This implied threat, contained in the senators' letter, is the real message to Israel.

If the Arabs do not again save Shamir, as some of his best friends hope and trust, and the Congress thinks that instead of flexibility, Jerusalem has served them a maneuver, Shamir will be in trouble.

We will all be in trouble.

'Pragmatic Approach' Urged for PLO

TA1306180489 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 11 Jun 89 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Let Us Continue This Pragmatic Approach"]

[Text] Following the third round of dialogue with the PLO in Tunis, the U.S. State Department announced that "the PLO will continue to study the issue of elections in the occupied territories." This is proof of the extent of the conscious change in the Palestinian position. The "happiest" day for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will be the day when the PLO rejects the concept of elections or any other plan. What will increase his "happiness" also is for the PLO to pull out from its dialogue with the United States.

Israel has always depended on the Palestinian refusal. It has been said that when in 1970 the Rogers plan for resolving the Palestinian problem was put forward, former Prime Minister Golda Me'ir was asked: Why did she not reject the plan? She answered that as is their wont, she depends on the Palestinians to reject the plan and "relieve" her from a tight spot.

That era has gone forever because today the Palestinians have come to realize the significance and benefit of the liberal approach in dealing with the plans put forward to resolve their problem. We have passed the stage of nervousness and emotion, and will continue to ask for our rights and engage the enemy in dialogue before the friend. The Palestinian people, represented by their leadership, are confident of themselves and will not allow anyone to find a pretext to change the rules of the diplomatic game that they have drawn for themselves, and in the light of which their leadership has succeeded in gaining the support of international public opinion and the world's sympathy for our rights.

Apparently some of the brethren are reproaching us for our insistence to move forward in the peace process regardless of the complications. Undoubtedly, the fear of these brothers is justified because they realize the "trap" that Israel and the United States have laid to stop the Palestinian peace offensive. They also realize the dangers surrounding the Palestinian strategy, which hostile forces are trying to foil and to deter from achieving the required aims.

We are fully aware of what is being hatched against us in the dark, but one should not be driven toward the course of rejection, which has proved to be the greatest danger to the Palestinian problem. We should adopt the course of cautious acceptance, forcing the enemy into a corner where we could face him with the strongest weapon we possess, our legitimate rights in our homeland. Any retreat or weakness in this peaceful confrontation will have a negative effect on all the gains achieved in the arena.

Any steps or political decisions that have been or will be imposed by certain transitory developments must not affect our march to end the occupation and establish our state. If the enemy is maneuvering, we must out maneuver him. This is the only way to achieve the objectives. One should concentrate, in this context, on the importance of maintaining national unity and not exaggerate skepticism and criticism.

We must give this pragmatic approach a chance and not deviate from our present strategy based on patience and steadfastness. There is no place in our ranks from today for individuals with dual faces. The Palestinian position is firm and clear and stems from principles and convictions that are not subject to bargaining.

The main objective is to end the occupation and allow the Palestinian people to exercise their right of self-determination. If elections in the occupied territories are the first step on this road and are within the framework of a sound comprehensive plan followed by steps leading to a comprehensive solution, then this does not depart from the overall Palestinian framework. One should concentrate in the dialogue and should exert pressure not on the issue of elections but on how they are to be held, far from the Israeli sword hanging over our heads, with the supervision of a neutral party, and then one must link this step to the final solution of the Palestinian problem. Then we can say yes to free democratic elections!

Hence, the serious Palestinian effort should be devoted to breaking the stalemate which Israel is imposing on the peace process. The international community has responded positively to Palestinian aspirations, and is now playing a positive and effective role in the achievement of a political settlement based on justice, the ending of the Israeli occupation, and the recognition of

the right of the Palestinian people to exercise all their legitimate national rights, foremost of which is their right to self-determination on the soil of their homeland.

Paper Views 3d Round of U.S.-PLO Dialogue

TA1306185789 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 9 Jun 89 p 7

[Editorial: "The Third Round and the Palestinian Questions"]

[Text] The official third round of Palestinian-U.S. dialogue has clearly proved that the Palestinian side is trying to consolidate the fundamental principles as a basis for launching the peace process in the region, in particular the principle of land in return for peace and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The PLO had posed a number of questions to the U.S. Administration, most of which were related to these principles and the necessity of defining a clear U.S. stance toward them. Lack of response by the U.S. Administration to the question regarding the meaning of "political rights to the Palestinians" means that the United States is still persisting in its rejection of the principle of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Apparently the American side wanted to get the PLO's agreement to the concept of elections, which is included in the initiative of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, without addressing the right to self-determination or the means for guaranteeing an end to the occupation.

Although the United States has still not received answers from Israel to the questions which its Secretary of State James Baker posed to Shamir about Israel's stance toward the principle of "land in return for peace" or the nature of elections and the participation in them, the United States for its part wanted to get the PLO's agreement to the concept of elections before answering the questions that the Palestinian leadership had posed to it.

The Palestinian position in particular, and the Arab in general, regarding the issue of elections is clear and defined. Elections must be part of an A to Z plan whose every part is linked to the other. It should be understood from the beginning that the final status of the occupied territories would be addressed on the basis of Israel's withdrawal and determination of sovereignty according to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Shamir expressed his government's stance toward these issues in an interview with MA'ARIV published yesterday. He said: "I do not accept the principle of land in return for peace and will not go into details of the plan before gaining Arab agreement to the concept of elections." The mere fact that Shamir is adhering to his rejection of the principle of land in return for peace means that he is insisting on dealing with operational matters at the expense of basic principles.

At this stage we cannot know all the details of the third round of dialogue between the PLO and the U.S. Administration and we must not hurry to draw conclusions, but we can say that lack of a clear response by the U.S. Administration to the Palestinian questions will increase the impediments to the efforts for launching the peace process.

Instead of talking about applying the right of self-determination to nations that have experienced centuries of independence, as he has done in the case of East European countries, it is appropriate for President George Bush to talk about the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This principle is indivisible. The current international system is based on the foundations of the right of nations to self-determination.

Gorbachev 'Confidant' Arrives for 10-Day Visit

TA1406084589 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Jun 89 p 12

[Text] Vitaliy Korotich, editor-in-chief of the Soviet reformist political weekly OGONEK and a confidant of Soviet leader Gorbachev, arrived yesterday for a 10-day visit during which he will meet with Prime Minister Shamir and other political leaders. Korotich said at Ben-Gurion Airport, "The fact that I am the first deputy of this parliament to come here...symbolizes the will of the Soviet people to have contacts."

Hungary's Grosz Promises Ties 'Next Month'

TA1306050989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Hungarian Communist Party leader Karoly Grosz says his country will renew diplomatic ties with Israel next month. Bank Leumi Chairman Moshe Zanbar, just back from Hungary, says he received the assurance personally in a conversation with Grosz.

But in Jerusalem, the Foreign Ministry expressed skepticism, saying Budapest has made such statements before.

'Terrorist' Squads Uncovered in Nabulus, Hebron

TA1306052889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] The security forces have uncovered several terrorist squads which operated in Nabulus and in the villages of Sammu' and Bayt 'Umar in the Hebron District. One large squad was uncovered in Nabulus, and 50 persons were arrested. This squad belonged to the Fatah organization. They are suspected of attacking residents suspected of cooperating with the authorities and causing damage to institutions identified with the Civil Administration and

the IDF [Israel Defense Forces]. They also hurled firebombs at a branch of Bank Leumi, at the Ministry of Planning in Nabulus, and at military vehicles.

The security forces sealed two houses belonging to members of a terrorist squad in the villages of Sammu' and Bayt 'Umar last night. A third house was destroyed. The squad had hurled a firebomb at the house of an Arab resident, and its members had also set up roadblocks, participated in disturbances, and thrown stones at IDF patrols.

The IDF sealed a house in the 'Askar refugee camp near Nabulus last night. Stones were thrown at an IDF patrol from this house approximately 45 days ago.

The military court in Gaza yesterday handed out heavy prison sentences to youths convicted of participating in disturbances, belonging to an illegal association, and incitement. One of the youths was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment for incitement, while a second youngster, convicted of disrupting public order, incitement, and assisting an illegal organization, received 30 months in jail. A third youngster, convicted of throwing objects at an IDF patrol, was sentenced to 20 months in prison and was given a fine of 1,200 shekels.

A truck was stoned last night as it was driving along the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway near the village of Jisr al-Zarqa. Its windshield was smashed. Our correspondent Yo'av Aviv reports that as he drove past, the driver saw three boys standing by the side of the road throwing stones as his truck. He complained to the police, and they arrested three children who met the driver's description.

Figures Published on Palestinian Fatalities

TA1406090489 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 14 Jun 89 p 8

[Report by Orit Zrubavel]

[Text] On Monday, 12 June, the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] reported 405 Palestinian fatalities in the occupied territories. The figure is made up only of fatalities from IDF gunfire.

According to HA'OLAM HAZE's count, the number of fatalities has reached 523.

Palestinian sources, on the other hand, report 649 Palestinian fatalities, according to the following breakdown:
—448 fatalities from IDF and settlers gunfire.
—77 fatalities from asphyxiation.
—47 fatalities from electrocutions and beatings.
—77 fatalities due to other causes.

Further on Events in Territories 12 Jun

TA1306110289 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Jun 89 p 12

[Report by Mikhal Sela' and Joel Greenberg]

[Excerpts] A Palestinian from the Gaza Strip died of his wounds and seven others were reported wounded yesterday in clashes with troops. [passage omitted]

Two Palestinian teenagers were wounded in Jabalyah yesterday, one in al-Nusayrat and another in al-Shati'.

[Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew on 13 June, in a page-2 report by Ayelet Mazor, Pinhas 'Inbari, and ITIM, reports: "The Gaza Strip strike committees have challenged the magnetic cards which the Civil Administration began distributing about 1 week ago. Several card recipients were attacked by masked men who snatched the cards from their hands and destroyed them." The report further says that "the strike committee members painted graffiti along the city's main streets condemning the magnetic cards and urging the residents to reject them."]

In the West Bank, an 18 year old was shot in the hand during clashes with troops in the Tulkarm refugee camp, where a 12-day curfew was lifted on Sunday [11 June]. The IDF said troops had fired only in the air, and it was unclear how the youth was wounded. Palestinians reported that youths in the camp have torn down metal awnings over shop entrances to prevent soldiers from taking cover against rocks dropped from rooftops. Another teenager was reported wounded in Nabulus.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0800 GMT on 13 June adds that "following disturbances," the army "imposed a curfew on the Tulkarm refugee camp today."]

A Palestinian motorist, 'Izzat Sawwan, 49, of Immatin, was wounded in the face when settlers hurled a sardine can at his car near Bayta, smashing its windshield, Palestinians said. Sawwan was taken to al-Ittihad Hospital in Nabulus.

In Nabulus, troops ordered the main vegetable market closed for a week, a day after an incident in which masked youths overturned vendors' carts piled with grapes and melons, charging that the merchandise was Israeli. Uprising activists have called for a boycott of Israeli goods.

In Qalqiliyah, activists stopped a car owned by the Israeli-appointed mayor, 'Abd-al-Rahman Abu-Sanini, forced passengers out, and torched the vehicle. Troops closed off and searched the area, and made several arrests. [passage omitted]

King Makes 'Surprise Visit' to Central Bank

JN1406143489 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Amman—His Majesty King Husayn paid a surprise visit to the Central Bank of Jordan [CBJ] at noon today accompanied by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan.

During the visit, which lasted almost 2 hours, his majesty expressed his complete confidence in the bank's management and staff in continuing to provide monetary stability and taking a number of monetary and banking measures which guarantee the monetary soundness and reinstate full confidence in good monetary management and sound economic policy.

His majesty heard a coherent report given by CBJ Governor Muhammad Sa'id al-Nabulsi on developments in the monetary situation and the bank's ideas and expected policies to deal with the current situation, in addition to the bank's future policies. His Majesty King Husayn expressed his satisfaction and confidence over the soundness of these policies which aim to strengthen the immunity of the Jordanian currency and well-being of the Kingdom's economic and financial plans. He stressed what he had previously expressed in his royal message to the CBJ governor regarding the necessity of providing the sound monetary atmosphere and confirming the country's credibility and its determination to overcome its difficulties as soon as possible stemming from his firm belief in the independence of the bank as stipulated in the country's laws.

Decision Issued on Moneychangers' Status

JN1306154589 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Amman—Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-Nabulsi, governor of the Central Bank of Jordan [CBJ], today met with a number of former moneychangers and briefed them on the provisions of the decision taken by his excellency the prime minister on settling the status of the closed moneychanger companies.

His excellency the prime minister's decision includes the following:

1. The formation of a committee consisting of representatives of the Industry and Trade Ministry, the Companies Control Directorate, the Justice Ministry, the CBJ, and the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Association.

2. The mission of this committee will be the following:
a. To review the results of the inventory of the assets and budgets of the moneychanger companies and to finalize their accounts.
b. To discuss the issue of giving opportunities to some moneychanger companies which have no commitments to others. Those moneychangers will be free to liquidate their companies voluntarily, decide the alternative career in accordance with the companies law, and return the guarantees issued by them to the CBJ in order to guarantee the rights of others.
c. To ask the moneychanger companies which so far have not presented the results of their final accounts and budgets to do so within 2 weeks as of the date on which the committee embarks on its work.
d. To liquidate the moneychanger companies whose commitments to others are more than their assets to guarantee the rights of others.
e. To tackle the relationship between the moneychanger companies that are being liquidated and the owners of offices and buildings housing these companies by considering their cases as an exception to the provisions of the law of landlord and tenant with regard to evacuation.

3. This committee can form one or more subcommittees to help it in its work.

4. The committee presents its reports and recommendations to the Prime Ministry to issue the necessary decisions.

5. The committee shall complete its mission mentioned in item b within 2 weeks as of the date of its formation.

6. The committee shall present a report on the progress of its work to the Prime Ministry within 1 month as of the date of its formation.

Finance Minister on Economic, Financial Policies

JN1206203489 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Amman—Finance Minister Basil Jardanah said that Jordan is adopting a medium-term economic strategy, which was agreed with the IMF, to support the Jordanian economy and enable it to regain its strength.

The minister, who was speaking at a working luncheon given by the Amman Chamber of Industry in honor of the participants in the Jordanian-Indian investment seminar in the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel at noon today, added that this strategy includes financial measures to decrease the deficit in the state's general budget and balance of payments by 25 percent in the gross national product and 50 percent in the recurring expenses.

He said that the government has embarked on fixing the loans which the local banks can grant. It also intends to develop its policies of administering debts and decreasing the inflation rate from 14 percent during 1989 to 7 percent in 1993.

He added that the government agreed with the IMF to implement programs aiming to develop the national economy and increase its effectiveness. He said that Jordan received guarantees from the Arab countries that they will honor their financial commitments toward Jordan. He affirmed the government's policy to fill the financial gap and build up its foreign currency reserves.

Prime Minister Receives Syrian Industry Minister

JN1306122389 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] His Excellency Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Ibn-Shakir received Syrian Industry Minister Antoine Halabi in his office today. The meeting was attended by Tahir al-Masri, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; and Ziyad 'Annab, minister of industry and trade. During the meeting, they discussed the brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries in all areas as well as ways to promote them in order to serve the interests and goals of both countries' peoples.

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee To Meet 18 Jun

TA1306141289 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 13 Jun 89 p 1

["Exclusive" report by Basim Sakjaha]

[Text] Amman—AL-QUDS has learned that a meeting of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee will be held next Sunday [18 June] to discuss the political developments in the Arab arena as well as some financial matters. Mahmud 'Abbas [Abu-Mazin] will arrive in Amman on Saturday evening to lead the Palestinian members of the committee, while Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim will head the Jordanian delegation. Informed Palestinian sources in the Jordanian capital said that Abu-Mazin is currently visiting Moscow to coordinate with the Soviet leadership about the Israeli peace plan and the U.S. position that strongly favors the holding of elections in the occupied Arab territories. The sources added that Abu-Mazin will arrive in Amman directly from Moscow.

Hani al-Hasan had delivered a message from Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat to the Jordanian monarch King Husayn, which was officially said to fall within the framework of political coordination between the two sides.

Agreement Reached on Electric Link With Egypt

JN0406064789 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 Jun 89 p 3

[Excerpts] Amman (J.T.)—Jordan and Egypt have reached initial agreement with the Arab World [as published] for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) on AFESD financing for linking Jordanian and Egyptian national power grids, Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Director General Muhammad Sa'id 'Arafah announced Saturday.

The project, which is expected to begin in 1990 and to be completed by 1993, will entail a 300-kilometre 500-kilovolt line linking Suez in Egypt and Al-'Aqabah, 'Arafah said in a statement upon returning from a meeting on the project held in Cairo where the agreement with the AFESD was conlcuded.

Jordan will obtain $35 million and Egypt $125 million in soft loans to carry out the project, 'Arafah said.

The project entails laying an 11-kilometre submarine cable line between Sinai and Al-'Aqabah and establishing transformer stations and other installations along the route.

The two sides will soon sign a contract with an international consultancy firm to conduct a feasibility study on the submarine cable before the final documents can be prepared for a tender to be announced early in 1991, 'Arafah said.

Egypt and Jordan had been working closely with the French firm "Electricite de France" in this regard.

'Arafah said the linkage with Egypt would help the two sides deal with emergency power shortatges and benefit from low-cost power produced by either side.

Official JEA statistics indicate that Jordan's overall power consumption currently stands at 500 megawatts but that overall production capacity when all stations are operational is likely to be 900 megawatts.

The linkage of power grids was approved by the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee in 1986 when Cairo and Amman decided to embark on measures in this connection and to upgrade their transformer and power-generating stations. [passage omitted]

Energy officials and specialists from Jordan and Egypt believe that the Jordanian-Egyptian linkage project will cost $170 million.

$1.2 Billion Phosphate Agreement With India

JN1406071289 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 14 Jun 89 p 1

[By Maryam M. Shahin, special to the JORDAN TIMES]

[Text] Amman—The first Jordanian-Indian investment meeting ended here Tuesday with a broad agreement to set up three phosphate/fertiliser-related projects at an estimated cost of $1.2 billion.

In a statement containing a partial review of deliberations during the two-day event, Amman Chamber of Industry Chairman Khaldun Abu-Hassan announced the agreement.

Addressing the closing session, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan said a "twinning" of the Jordanian and Indian chambers of industries could enhance the role of both Jordan and India in not only bilateral trade but also in regional trade.

The Crown Prince pointed to Jordan's current trade collaboration with Turkey as an example to follow. The Crown Prince noted that Jordan's geogrpahic location made it an investment window in the region and that increased trade with Europe was an eventual goal.

Noting that the success of meetings was not measured by luxurious follow-up meetings but by the success of agreements made, he hailed the latest agreement made on the phosphate ventures.

The Crown Prince expressed hope that the next 24 hours during which businessmen from both sides are expected to continue discussions, would hopefully yield more agreements on joint ventures in various industries. He said he himself would lead a Jordanian trade and industry delegation to India sometime in November this year.

The Crown Prince also informed the meetings that the Amman Chamber of Commerce would have its name changed to Jordan Chamber of Commerce within the next few months.

According to 'Ali al-Dajani senior advisor to the Amman Chamber of Industry, the Arab Pharmaceutical Company (ACP) was offered chemicals for medical use, i.e. the production of antibiotics, by Indian companies.

He said that the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and the Indian Firms, Modi Enterprises and Reliance Industries Ltd., were negotiating joint ventures which would produce 600,000 tonnes of phosphoric acid, at a cost of about $400 million, to be established at Chidiyah [as published], in India. The projects would be using two million tonnes of raw phosphate and 200,000 tonnes of sulphur from Iraq. An Iraqi delegate attended the concerned meetings Monday.

Negotiations have also begun for India to buy 500,000 tonnes of Jordanian cement, according to Raunaq Singh, the head of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

During Tuesday's morning session, Singh told participants that Iraq was an important trading partner to both Jordan and India and that the two countries could play an important role in the reconstruction of Iraq.

In what appears to be a yet untouched field of cooperation, representatives of textile industries in Jordan and India agreed to work towards joint ventures to increase Jordan's textile exports, particularly to Europe. At present Jordan exports JD 1 million in clothing garments to Europe although its market quota is much higher.

India on the other hand has already reached its quota and is seeking new outlets for both finished garments and textiles.

Through Jordan, members of the Indian delegation suggested, India could market its textiles, labels and designs and Jordan could produce and subsequently export more finished garments.

Abu-Hassan said that feasibility studies were being made on possible cooperation between Jordanian and Indian textile industries.

Abu-Hassan said he hoped a follow-up mechanism would enable delegates to enhance joint projects and thus ensure their success. Further details of agreements made during the two-day conference would be announced Wednesday, he added.

Crown Prince on Cooperation

JN1206205589 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has stressed the need to promote economic cooperation and increase the volume of trade exchange between Jordan and India within the framework of the two countries' historic relations. He noted that Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Jordan last year and his talks with His Majesty King Husayn contributed to activating cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic area.

His highness added that trade exchange between the two countries should take the form of joint ventures combining Indian industrial expertise and Jordanian skilled manpower.

Speaking at the Jordanian-Indian investment seminar at the Amman Chamber of Industry today, his highness said that if these joint ventures between the two countries do not enjoy the desired and internationally required technological standard, they will not achieve success, pointing out that the current trade exchange between the two countries is restricted to exporting Jordanian raw material to India.

His highness expressed his hope that Jordan will follow the example of Singapore to develop its economy and increase its industrial and trade capabilities so that it can become the Singapore of the Middle East. He also stressed that production is the only test of industrialization and openness to foreign markets, affirming that Jordan does not need intentions alone. His highness also touched on the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Arab Cooperation Council among Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, and the Yemen Arab Republic, stressing its importance in developing the economies of the four countries and achieving maximum economic coordination and integration among them.

His highness also referred to the importance of the administrative reform in Jordan as this step will have a deep effect on developing the effectiveness of the administrative apparatus and enabling it to carry out its duties in serving the national economy and meeting the needs of citizens for facilities and service.

Khaldun Abu-Hassan, chairman of the Amman Chamber of Industry, earlier delivered a speech in which he expressed the industrial sector's pride in his highness the crown prince's support for an encouragement of the Chamber of Industry to promote economic cooperation between Jordan and the friendly countries. He also praised his highness the crown prince's efforts and concern over the past years to promote these relations.

Raunaq Singh, chairman of the Indian chambers of commerce and industry and head of the Indian side to the seminar, read a letter from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the seminar. The letter stressed that the seminar is viewed as an important step to promote cooperation between the trwo countries and achieve the joint interests. Gandhi stressed India's readiness to assist Jordan in the areas of economy, industry, expertise, and transferring technology. The Indian official also read a similar letter from the Indian commerce minister.

The head of the Indian side said that his highness the crown prince's visit to India last year promoted bilateral cooperation. He expressed thanks to his highness for patronizing the seminar as well as his satisfaction with Jordan's efforts to diversify production, expand the base of economy, and develop local expertise. He also voiced India's readiness to assist Jordan and said that relations between the two countries are still at their initial stage and that the volume of trade exchange does not exceed $85 million, 1 percent of Jordan's foreign trade. He added that India has huge purchasing power and that this seminar is a good chance to strengthen Jordanian-Indian cooperation. The opening of the seminar was attended by Tahir al-Masri, deputy prime minister and minister of state for economic affairs; and a number of economic, banking, industrial, and trade officials.

King Confers on West Bank School Examinations

JN1006183289 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU' in Arabic 8 Jun 89 p 21

[Text] Amman—It has been decided in principle to hold the general secondary education certificate examinations for the occupied West Bank students in October.

This development comes in spite of Jordan's decision to disengage its legal and administrative relations with the West Bank.

AL-ITTIHAD has learned that King Husayn of Jordan is currently conducting international contacts to implement the decision and that letters from him were delivered to leaders of certain countries that have influence on Israel in order to convince it to implement that decision.

It is not yet known whether the examinations will be held in the West Bank or in Jordan. This decision will provide about 30,000 students with the opportunity to continue their university education. This is being fought by the occupation authorities, which closed the West Bank schools under the excuse of students' participation in the intifadah [uprising] activities.

Prime Minister Visits Ma'an, Meets Citizens

JN0806124089 Amman Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Ibn-Shakir today underscored the importance of dialogue between citizens and officials based on royal instructions included in his majesty's letter of designation.

The prime minister, during a visit to Ma'an today, emphasized the government's keenness to overcome difficulties blocking services provided to citizens and to tackle unemployment. The prime minister met during the visit with Ma'an residents and heads of public departments.

Israeli Aircraft Raid Positions on Mountain

NC1406090089 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0857 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] A short while ago, Israeli warplanes raided certain areas in the mountains, particularly near the Bshamun School. The Israeli aircraft fired three missiles at certain positions, and the three explosions reverberated in Beirut and its suburbs. We are waiting for more details.

Further on Israeli Attack

NC1406090489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] A short while ago, Israeli planes attacked the al-Yahudiyah area in Bshamun and fired three rockets. The size of the losses is not known yet.

'Four Missiles' Fired

NC1406091689 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0911 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Israeli warplanes have renewed their raids on certain positions on the mountain, particularly in Bshamun. A short while ago, Israeli aircraft fired four missiles, each weighing 250 pounds.

4 People Reported Injured

NC1406103789 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Israeli warplanes launched two air raids against the Palestinian Liberation Front positions in Bshamun at noon today. At 1150, four Israeli aircraft fired four missiles weighing 250 pounds each at the Front's positions. At 1210, Israeli aircraft fired six similar missiles at the same area. It has been learned that four people have been injured, according to the initial count.

Shi'ite Leader Rejects Release of Hostages

NC1306161689 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, June 13 (AFP)—A leading Lebanese Shi'ite cleric, recently returned from Tehran, called Tuesday on the captors of Western hostages in Lebanon to keep holding the men, whom he called "spies."

"The detention of the hostages is a humiliation for the Bush administration and a source of pride for Muslims," said Shaykh Zuhayr Kanj, a prominent member of the Assembly of Muslim 'Ulemas, which groups leading pro-Iranian clerics.

"We call for the continuation of their detention, even if the United States unblocks the Iranian assets, because these hostages are spies in the pay of the West," he told a press conference here.

The United States froze funds deposited in U.S. banks by the late shah of Iran after Iranian militants in November 1979 stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took 53 U.S. hostages, most of whom were held for 14 months.

Nine Americans are among the estimated 21 Westerners believed held hostage in Lebanon. Many of the abductions were claimed by pro-Iranian underground groups.

Shaykh Kanj recently returned from Tehran, where he attended the funeral last week of Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

"Muslims will remain faithful to the path traced by Imam Khomeyni," he said.

Armed Iranians Reportedly in Khaldah

NC1306151989 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Armed Iranian groups were seen today in Khaldah in West Beirut. These are the groups which have arrived in Lebanon recently.

Citing a security source in the south, AFP reports that Tony Tayyar, security official of the South Lebanese Army [SLA], was hit by machine gun fire in an ambush set up for him near Jazzin. The SLA searched the region immediately.

PSP on Iranian Forces

NC1406064189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] A responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has reacted with deep interest to a statement by an Arab official on the presence of Iranian forces in Lebanon. The source is concerned to explain that the Iranian presence in Lebanon is not aimed at fragmenting Lebanon, as the Arab official stated. It is, the PSP source said, aimed at supporting Arab and Islamic forces in their confrontation with Israel and its allies. The source said: If it is inevitable that Arab forces are brought in to back Syrian national security, we will be the first to call for bringing in these forces. We are ready to incorporate them in the joint trenches with the Lebanese nationalist forces in the South and in other areas to confront Israel and its agents. The intended Arab support is undoubtedly meant to emphasize the pan-Arabism of the battle.

Islamic Unification Movement Eulogizes Khomeyni

NC1306185189 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] The Islamic Unification Movement [IUM] has described the (?leader of) the Islamic revolution in Iran as a hero who sowed blessings in the land of Islam. The IUM pledged commitment to [words indistinct]

In a statement distributed this afternoon in Tripoli, the IUM said: Ten days have passed since Imam Khomeyni passed away to his noble abode in heaven. A man who breathed new life into Islam, Khomeyni is a lasting inspiration to Muslims.

The IUM statement added: Imam Khomeyni and his 'slamic revolution have sown well-being and blessings in the land of Islam and rocked the foundation of global arrogance. At this critical juncture, we extend our condolences and express our sympathy on the loss of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic people. We recognize that the neither east nor west policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its call for Islamic unity constitute the correct path of Islam which we will follow, the IUM said.

'Awn Interviewed on Syrian Role, Dialogue

JN1106082789 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
8 Jun 89 p 24-25

[Interview with General Michel 'Awn, "head" of the Lebanese military government, by 'Umar Sabahi in East Beirut on 7 June]

[Excerpts] [Sabahi] The Arab summit urged the Lebanese to hold dialogues, and so did Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad when he received former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah. The higher tripartite committee held the Lebanese responsible for wasting this opportunity at a time when the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon called for direct dialogue with Gen 'Awn. All this was not discussed, nor was it acceptable before the 2-month war. Now, it has become acceptable. Is the general ready to interact with these new developments? On what basis does he see dialogue, on which points does he agree with the Casablanca summit resolutions, and on which does he differ?

['Awn] I have always been for dialogue—intra-Lebanese dialgoue—over the reform process, which has become one of the essential points. All the resistence I am putting up now is against the location of dialogue. I support regaining the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and the safety of Lebanese territory. Therefore, neither dialogue nor its results are the point of dispute between the Lebanese. The basic issue lies in how to retrieve the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon's territory. We have to distinguish carefully between dialogue and the issue of sovereignty and independence. There isn't a single Lebanese opposed to sovereignty and independence regardless of dialogue. As for the preconditions, they are set by the Syrians as a means to impose an interlocuter who will create problems to delay the reform process and the issue of internal understanding. This supports their presence in Lebanon. This is why I insisted on ending the occupation before starting dialogue so that it becomes reasonable and possible to realize a dialogue in a short period.

If reform guarantees the withdrawal process, then let it be. We have no problem with that. However, we want to assure ourselves first of the guarantees securing withdrawal in realization of our greater goal, which is sovereignty and independence. We want to preserve a homeland for ourselves so that we can work on reforming it. If we have no homeland left, then what are we worth and to whom—to which people and which territory? [passage omitted]

[Sabahi] Do you expect to be invited to meet with the tripartite committee?

['Awn] I believe so because the issue cannot be resolved over the phone or via mediators. There are basic stands that must be clarified directly before being committed to them. [passage omitted]

[Sabahi] You said you support dialogue. But dialogue with whom—Al-Huss, Ministers Birri and Junblatt, Damascus—and on what basis?

['Awn] There are three basic points, two of which are linked in terms of their content but separate in terms of their form. These deal with the occupations, the Israeli occupation and the Syrian presence, which in our viewpoint has become an occupation for several reasons.

The third point deals with the Lebanese.

Dialogue must be among the Lebanese to reach an understanding, and negotiations must take place with the Syrians on withdrawal and recourse to the UN Security Council to implement Resolution 425, which calls for Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon. I have started to work on this issue with the Arab ambassadors and charges d'affaires. We are discussing means of implementing Resolution 425. Perhaps I am a source of embarrassment to them in view of my insistence, but I will continue to raise the issue of occupation, no matter what.

The dialogue among the Lebanese is another course of action. Any person who wishes to hold a dialogue must have a representational status and enjoy the necessary moral authority to enable him to say yes or no. For my part, I will try to choose the suitable persons for this purpose from this side. I do not claim that I will speak on behalf of all.

[Sabahi] In your opinion, who should choose the interlocutors?

['Awn] Every party or community must name its representative to the dialogue. Syria should not name the Shi'ite interlocutor, and Israel should not name the Christian interlocutor. The interlocutors should not name delegates to represent them.

[Sabahi] Who will be the interlocutors? The deputies, the parties, the men of religion, or the authorities represented in the two governments?

['Awn] There are several points of view in this respect. As for me, I modestly view myself as concerned with every national objective of the Lebanese with respect to holding negotiations with the Syrians or with Israel. I represent all, including the Muslims if they so wish. However, with respect to the intercommunal dialogue on the Lebanese level, I do not claim that I have any representational status, and I refuse to participate in such an intercommunal dialogue. My role is solely restricted to supporting the interlocutors and implementing their decisions. [passage omitted]

[Sabahi] The tripartite committee has placed the topic of political reforms in Lebanon at the top of its list of priorities. What do you have to say to this?

['Awn] I am still waiting for some clarifications in this respect. That is why I prefer to remain silent until I receive these clarifications.

By the way, we have great confidence in the members of the three-member committee. We have rightful demands, not only on the domestic level. Turning the crux of the issue into a secondary topic is impermissible. Our Lebanese question has surfaced since 1948 with the influx of Palestinians into Lebanon. The reference here is to a population that has neither been merged nor rejected. It stayed and grew in Lebanon. The Palestine question developed in the international arena. In 1965, the fedayeen action was launched. In 1967, the regular armies of the Arab world were viewed as impotent and inefficient. This led to an upsurge in the prestige of fedayeen action. Certain pressures were exerted and a certain encirclement materialized at the time and this led to the signing of the "Cairo agreement." Thus, Palestinian action enjoyed a free hand in Lebanon.

The Palestinian fedayeen action was defeated in Jordan. This resulted in a new Palestinian influx into Lebanon. The fedayeen action underwent further development in 1973; this resulted in the materialization of a new clash and the emergence of chaotic Palestinian action leading to the 1975 events. All this led to the 2-year war and the Camp David accords signed in 1978 [as published], in addition to an Israeli invasion in that year, another invasion in 1982, not to mention the entry of the Syrian troops, which have remained in our midst up to this date. Amidst all of these events, where is the Lebanese problem? The issue of reforms was forced on the problem to create an internal basis for the crisis. The crux of our problem is the entry of the Palestinians, Israelis, and Syrians into Lebanon as well as the creation of Hizballah in 1980. They [the Syrians] seek to portray the issue as an intra-Lebanese problem and want us to believe this.

The Syrian entry into Lebanon began in 1969. The Syrians entered through the 'Ayma [placename as published] area in western al-Biqa' and created revolutionary action in Lebanon. When the Palestinian rebellion escalated, they made their entry public by saying that they had entered Lebanon to help the Christians against the Palestinians.

[Sabahi] There is unmistakable Israeli interference with the Lebanese line emanating from southern Lebanon. Some view this interference as one designed to bolster the intransigent stand in East Beirut, of which you are a part, while others view it as an attempt to undermine this stand. What is the attitude of Gen 'Awn toward this?

['Awn] This interference is designed to undermine the endeavors of Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. We must not forget that they [the Israelis] do not like the truce or calm in Palestinian action attained since my meeting with Abu-'Ammar in Tunis on the basis that there are no longer any contradictions between our issue and the Palestine question following the birth of the intifadah [uprising] in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They do not want Abu-'Ammar to be at ease, now that his control of events in the West Bank has become an established fact, not to mention the Palestinian pillar that he has in Lebanon. Here lies the reason behind the convergence [of interests in Lebanon], as they [the Israelis and Syrians] seek to deliver a blow to 'Arafat in southern Lebanon.

[Sabahi] What about the attempt to down your helicopter over Cyprus? There are people who say that Arab security organs (namely, the Fatah security organ) unveiled the operation and informed you and the Cypriot authorities about it.

['Awn] There is nothing we can say about the unearthing of the operation. As for the political identity of the six defendants in the case, they belong to the Syrian Social National Party, the 'Isam al-Mahayiri wing. They underwent training in al-Biqa'. The group leader is Emile 'Alam-al-Din Ghazalah from 'Ayn 'Ata, Rashayya area. He left for Cyprus via Damascus airport. As for the other defendants, they left on board a cargo ship from the port of Tripoli. When they reached the Cypriot coast, they boarded a boat carrying their weapons with them.

[Sabahi] Was the cancellation of your Casablanca trip related to this issue? Or where there political reasons that prevented the extension of an invitation to you and consequently your travel there?

['Awn] Some Arab leaders might have known of this. This could have prompted them to oppose my Casablanca visit to spare my life.

'Awn Sends Response to Syrian Proposals

NC1306183089 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Foreign diplomats in Beirut believe that Syria is setting the same conditions for the tripartite committee that if formerly set for the six-man committee. [passage omitted]

According to available reports, Damascus asked Ibrahimi to convey in his second round of meetings with Beirut leaders a proposal dealing with the partial implementation of the Casablanca summit resolutions, while

at the same time disregarding the orderly sequence in which those resolutions appeared. Damascus still links the consolidation of the cease-fire and a lifting of the blockade on the eastern areas with the revival of the Lebanese-Lebanese security committee which used to include representatives from the Lebanese Army and the militias, the monitoring of Christian coasts to prevent the entry of weapons, an agreement to ratify a political reform document, and a public acceptance by General 'Awn of the Casablanca resolutions. [passage omitted]

The reports say that Gen 'Awn rejects the revival of the security committee at the racecourse and insists on the establishment of a Lebanese-Syrian military security committee because the fighting is between the Syrians and the Lebanese and is not inter-Lebanese. 'Awn informed Ibrahimi that he accepts the Casablanca resolutions in principle, on condition that the resolutions dealing with security are implemented first and the political part is left to be freely discussed by the Lebanese parties.

Army Responds to Syrian Shelling of Suq al-Gharb
NC1306173389 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Syrian attacks against Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and the adjacent hills have been continuing since 1715 today when Syrian tanks, artillery, and mortars opened fire from positions in Shimlan, Kayfun, and Baysur. After a Lebanese soldier was wounded and in view of the intense hostile fire, the Lebanese Army was forced to respond with accurate fire against the hostile positions. It succeeded in burning a Syrian truck in Baysur and damaging a T-55 tank in Kayfun. The Syrians extended their bombardment and hit the townships of 'Arayya, al-Kahhalah, Bdadun, and Monte Verde.

Army positions also came under fire from a number of RPG-10's and machine gun bursts at 1630 today.

Syrian fire was also directed at Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and Hill 888 between 0930 and 1200 today with shells falling in 'Arayya, al-Kahhalah, Bsus, B'abda, al-Mukallis, and adjacent areas.

It was also reported that a jeep belonging to the Progressive Socialist Party was burned at the Baysur junction.

Attacks with rockets and anti-aircraft guns were reported along the al-Barid and al-Matahin confrontations lines [in Beirut] between 1415 and 1515 today. A number of shells fell on these lines.

Citizen Huda Salim and her child Shadi were wounded in al-Kahhalah and citizen Samirah Kalakish was injured in 'Ayn al-Rummanah.

Army Kills 6 Syrians
NC1306201489 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] According to the BAYRUT NEWS AGENCY, Lebanese authorities have received a report that two Syrian soldiers from the crew manning a 155-mm gun emplacement on the al-Maranah rocks near the military beach died yesterday morning at the American University Hospital, bringing the death toll among the emplacement's crew to six. Another three are still undergoing treatment at the American University Hospital.

Lebanese Army artillery destroyed the position with a direct hit in response to Syrian shelling of East Beirut's residential areas on the night of 9-10 June.

Syrians Shell Jubayl Coast; Mountain Area Tense
NC1306193589 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] The coast of Jubayl has been coming under Syrian long-range artillery shelling since 2200. The source of the shelling is Syrian artillery emplacements in the north.

There has been extreme tension on the battle lines of Suq al-Gharb, 'Aytat, and Kayfun in the mountain area since 2030 this evening. Sporadic machine gun fire is also heard in mountain areas.

Al-Shar' Receives Arab League's Ibrahimi 12 Jun
JN1206144889 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1410 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Damascus, 12 Jun (SANA)—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' this afternoon received Lakhdar Ibrahimi, Arab League assistant secretary general and envoy of the Arab three-member committee on Lebanon.

They talked about the need for the warring Lebanese factions to agree on a mechanism for lifting [sea] blockades, re-opening crossings, and consolidating the present ceasefire.

Al-Shar' indicated that cooperation among Lebanese parties toward creating this mechanism will testify to their willingness to initiate a political solution to the Lebanese crisis as recommended by the Casablanca summit resolution on Lebanon.

Tunisian Assembly President Arrives 13 Jun
JN1406075889 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Damascus—Slahiddine Bali, president of the Tunisian Chamber of Deputies, has stressed that thanks to the leadership of presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, Syria and Tunisia will witness great development in promoting fraternal relations in the interest of the Arab nation.

In an arrival statement in Damascus last night on a 3-day visit to Syria at the head of a Tunisian parliamentary delegation, Bali said: The visit is to promote bilateral relations between the two constitutional institutions in the two fraternal countries. It also arises from the new atmosphere created by the policy of the two countries' leaders toward promoting these relations further in the cause of common Arab action.

Bali said that he will hold talks with the Syrian parliamentarians on promoting relations between the two institutions in the interest of both countries.

Bali and his delegation were received at Damascus International Airport by People's Assembly Speaker 'Abd-al-Qadir Qaddurah.

Al-Ahmar, Others Mourn Khomeyni's Death
JN0606171889 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party; Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Ba'th Party; and a number of members of the National Command and the Regional Command visited the Iranian Embassy today to extend condolences on the death of Imam Khomeyni. Comrade al-Ahmar wrote the following note in the condolences book in the name of the members of the National Command and the Regional Command: On behalf of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, we extend our heartfelt condolences coupled by deep sorrow on the loss of a great struggler and a symbol of struggle against injustice and tyranny. His struggle was aimed at promoting the cause of Islam. His death is a great loss for all strugglers in the Islamic world and for strugglers all over the world.

Our solace is that the revolution which he led and the republic which he established are marching in the same course and epitomize the same values. The revolution firmly stands with Arab Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad to defend the Arabs' rights in Palestine and confront Zionism and imperialism, which are hostile to the Arab nation and the world's peoples.

People's Assembly Speaker 'Abd-al-Qadir Qaddurah and a number of People's Assembly members also extended their condolences over the death of Imam Khomeyni. Comrade Qaddurah wrote the following note in the Iranian Embassy's condolences book: Everything fails to express our sorrow on the death of Imam Khomeyni. But what comforts the Muslim people in Iran and the world is that the Islamic revolution will continue and that Khomeyni is its creator, leader, guide, and imam, who always led it from victory to victory. Weak people in the world have lost a leader, a father, and a guide but they have not lost their belief in what he did. They will follow his line and that of Islam until the banner of Islam is raised high in victory.

Commentary Attacks Iraqi 'Bond' With Israel
JN1206152289 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] What was revealed yesterday on direct contacts existing between the fascist Iraqi regime and the Israeli enemy has added nothing new to the record of betrayal in the history of Saddam Husayn's deviationist regime. It has also added nothing new to the bond between this regime and the Israeli scheme to weaken the Arabs and their sacred cause of struggle and to spread a state of desperation and surrender; thus allowing Israel to implement its expansionist scheme.

A quick review of the events in our Arab region since Saddam launched his war against the Islamic revolution in Iran reveals to us unlimited evidence about his deviation and bond to Israel's aggressive and expansionist schemes. When the Islamic Iranian revolution overthrew the Shah's regime and transformed Iran into a country supporting the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and standing by the just Arab causes against the Zionist and imperialist schemes, the Iraqi regime started to perform its traitorous role. This role aims to divert attention from the Arabs' major battle which is their

struggle with the Zionist enemy. The Iraqi plan also aims to squander Arab strength by engaging them in a fabricated war, to bleed their resources away, and help carry out the enemy's schemes.

At this specific time, Israel managed to implement an important stage of its expansionist scheme at the expense of Arab land by invading the Lebanese territories and occupying a part of southern Lebanon. We only need to refer to what the terrorist Menahem Begin expressed then when he said that Saddam's war has proven the existence of conflicts in the region deeper than the Arab-Israeli conflict. Saddam today, within the framework of his set role, continues his action of attacking the causes of our nation by conspiring against Lebanon and its people and cooperating with Israel to keep Lebanon fragmented and torn.

The Iraqi regime's message was revealed by FOREIGN REPORT magazine. This regime asked the Zionist enemy to allow it to transport Iraqi arms to Michel 'Awn's forces via its ports. This provides new evidence that this regime is involved in the Zionist schemes, is ignoring Arab rights and the extraordinary Casablanca summit resolutions, and is standing in the way of any Arab effort to remove the causes of the Lebanese problem, as a starting point to re-establish Lebanon as a homeland for all its sons and render it effective within its Arab context.

Saddam Husayn's regime continues to provide arms and supplies to Michel 'Awn. It is doing this at a time when the Arab tripartite committee is working to stop the fighting in Lebanon and to resolve the Lebanese problem and when Michel 'Awn is inflaming the security situation there and shelling populated, residential areas. The continuation of these arms supplies affirms that Saddam Husayn aims to prevent the Arab committee from progressing in its task, plant obstacles in the way of the desired solution, confine the Arab committee to discussing only a cease-fire, and prevent it from moving on to the more important, more comprehensive, and greater problems—discussing the roots of the Lebanese problem, the issue of political reforms, and achieving national accord. Therefore, the voices calling for toppling Saddam's regime have risen inside and outside Iraq. This regime's betrayals have gone beyond Iraqi borders and have affected the Arabs' first cause: the question of Palestine. Now, it is threatening the Lebanese people's existence and future.

Palestine Broadcast on Countering Occupation

JN1306101689 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] This week's issue of the magazine AL-TALA'I', organ of Al-Sa'iqah Organization and the PLO, has been released in Damascus. AL-TALA'I' editorial is entitled: "How To Preserve the Dignity of the Steadfast." The editorial says:

Nobody ever imagined that people belonging to the Arab nation, the best nation sent to mankind [Koranic verse] would be compelled by the dregs in the Zionist entity to wear a special badge, exactly the same as Hitler and the Nazis imposed on the Jews. Nobody ever believed that the Arab workers would be collected in cages so the Israeli slave trader, who is one of these dregs, might select those he would like to hire.

We now remember with generous, sacred indignation how the Israeli soldiers, during the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, collected Arab youths in fishing nets and began raising and lowering them with cranes.

We never imagined that events would go so far. Yet, this has happened. Therefore, the Zionist enemy will have to pay the terrible price, which is at once humiliating and just, and inside the Zionist entity itself.

As to how this could be done, we say that the Palestinian Arab people in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, the Galilee, the Triangle, and the Negev, will find the just punishment that will teach the Zionist dregs a lesson and compel them to understand that the Arabs have always been and will always remain the best nation sent to mankind, as God says in the Holy Koran. Our faith in the ability, daring, and strength of the heroic Arab people in the occupied territory does not mean that these people are left alone to face the Zionist dregs. A comprehensive Arab effort in this regard should be able to find its way to realization and without wasting valuable time. This means that all the Arab efforts will meet in one arena: namely, the arena of liberation.

First, such efforts should make the world, especially Israel, understand that even when they ask for peace, the Arabs are not desperately searching for peace; that the Arab nation is capable of living without peace, not only for a hundred years but for a thousand years, and even for ever. Woe to Israel when it realizes this fact.

Second, rejecting the fake, unjust peace, or achieving a just peace, requires a new integrated Arab life that should be based on strategic balance and then on strategic supremacy not only over Israel but over all those who support Israel. This path may seem long but once the entire Arab effort or most of it is hurrying along this path, it will no longer seem long. Moreover, this path will bear fruit from the beginning because our enemies will be forced to concede Arab demands when they realize that the Arabs are serious in pursuing this path.

Third, the Arab call for supporting the intifadah [uprising] is not enough. We must have enough vital ideas to transform the occupied homeland into a great workshop—from which Israel will not benefit, of course. This workshop will guarantee decent jobs for most of the steadfast people in the occupied homeland to obviate the use of the badge and avoid the cage of the Zionist dregs and slave traders.

Is this impossible? Of course not. Difficult? Perhaps. But it is possible. Indeed it is the most possible of the possiblities. The EEC has refused to purchase Palestinian agricultural products through Israel. Indeed, the EEC bought these products directly from Palestinian Arab producers and the Palestinian Arab products reached the ports of the The Netherlands a few months ago. This development should be more than an experiment. It should be the rule rather than the exception. It was not the result of Israel's tolerance or morality but of the EEC's insistence.

Israel is aware that much of the international assistance and cooperation is now governed by human rights violators observing these rights. This has forced Israel to submit to the EEC. Israel understands this and the Arab states should also understand this in order to use this opportunity in full, shackling Israel and preventing it from hindering the Arab workshop in the occupied territory, provided there are sufficient Arab funds to operate this workshop. In this way, we will be able to deliver and protect the best nation sent to mankind against the racism of the dregs and remnants.

As for our people, who are being exposed to this racist humiliatiom, they can transform this humiliation into dignity if they interpret humiliation as the price of their entrenchment on their land, the price of safeguarding and preserving the homeland and its Arabsim until liberation. Their steadfastness is the beginning of liberation. Their humiliation will be reduced when they remember that the dregs may tarnish the spotless mantle but will never be able to insult the best nation sent to mankind.

Iraqi Ba'thists Cited on Saddam's 'Crimes'

JN1106174189 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad—The [dissident] Iraqi leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has stated that during the Casablanca extraordinary Arab summit, the executioner Saddam Husayn violated all known principles. It also said that the pretexts Saddam used to justify supporting 'Awn's group with weapons, ammunition, funds, and military experts have been exposed as palpably untenable. He has thus joined forces with the Israelis, who are playing the same role of murdering the Lebanese and partitioning Lebanese territory.

A leadership statement says: During the conference, the criminal Saddam Husayn continued to pursue his suspect conspiracies to steer the conference resolutions in accordance with his plots against the Arab nation and its causes with the aim creating more concessions and divisions in the Arab body of the type already created by his regime. When his attempts to impose his ideas on the conference resolutions failed, he left Casablanca disappointed after all of the pretense and claims of national and pan-Arab responsibility fell away.

The statement adds: The suspect role upon which the executioner insists to divide the Arabs and pull them down to capitulation was exposed. This role confirms his direct involvement in dividing the Arab nation's battles and giving priority to marginal conflicts over the central issues.

The statement explains: Nowadays, Iraq suffers from oppression and terrorism, and tyranny reaches everywhere and every family. Also, Iraq is dominated by blood, revenge, deportation, evacuation, and social destruction. All forbidden crimes are committed in the attempt to change the structure of Iraqi society to prepare for disrupting and abolishing its genuine pan-Arab role.

The statement adds: Presently, hundreds of Iraqi Army officers become victims in anticipation of any move by them against the tyrant Saddam. Even those who are very close to him are not safe from this perfidy.

The statement continues: These criminal acts are not strange for a ruler of Saddam's type. Also, his persistence in committing all forbidden things and violating all principles in national and pan-Arab action is not strange.

The statement calls on the Arab nation's masses to help confront that intransigent criminal in order to save more innocent blood and prevent further damage he may bring to the Arab nation.

Commentary on Tripartite Committee Mission

JN1006152689 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] All initiatives proposed by Syria to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis and all resolutions adopted by Arab summits in this regard affirm that the basic concept of such a solution must grow from the conviction that the crisis is basically an inter-Lebanese one, as the majority of the brotherly Lebanese people demand justice and equity within a homeland that plays its natural role in a pan-Arab environment.

Hence, any objective and serious dealing with the Lebanese crisis primarily requires an expanded national meeting among all factions to discuss the roots of the crisis from its various angles to reach a solution over the adamant disagreements among parties. Naturally, the major objective of a meeting among the rival Lebanese factions is to reach an accord based on adherence to Lebanon's unity, territorial integrity, and independence, as well as to find a formula that secures equality for all Lebanese before the law and justice in distributing missions and shouldering national responsibilities without discrimination or monopolization and without oppression or inequity.

Intensive Arab activity—the recent meeting in Morocco by the heads of the tripartite committee on Lebanon stemming from the Casablanca summit; the arrival of the foreign ministers of the committee member states in Damascus on 8 June, their meeting with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad; and talks in Syria—is aimed first at preparing for the long-awaited national Lebanese meeting, which must result in a national accord after the Lebanese arena witnesses a comprehensive and full commitment to the cease-fire in accordance with the guidelines specified by the Arab ministerial committee stipulating the lifting of blockades imposed on all ports, opening of crossing points between the two parts of Beirut, and reviving the joint security committee to represent all sides.

These necessary and required security measures, which constitute sound ground for political dialogue, were ruined by General 'Awn when he declared a siege of all Lebanese ports and ignited the recent wave of violence, which left hundreds killed or wounded and destroyed innocent citizens' houses and property. Thus, any solution to the Lebanese crisis cannot be a final solution that puts an end to the over 14-year-old civil war unless it is built on a sound foundation and on a basis of national accord that brings together all rival Lebanese factions, in addition to the Lebanese parties, spiritual leaders, and social and cultural institutions.

Within the process of establishing a national accord, most of the causes of the Lebanese crisis will be forcing their way toward a solution. These include introducing reforms into the system, unifying national will in accordance with the democratic principles and methods followed in Lebanon, electing a speaker for the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, electing a president of the republic, liberating Lebanese soil from Israeli occupation, and aborting the schemes of the main foe of Lebanon and the Arabs, which aim at fragmenting Lebanon into spineless, conflicting statelets and cantons.

When the Lebanese move toward the establishment of their national accord in a just system that entrenches Lebanon's genuine affiliation with its Arab nation, it is natural that Syria, as it has always been, will be a strong pan-Arab supporter of the Lebanese struggle to reform their political system, liberate their homeland from the Zionist occupation, resume their civilized coexistence, and restore a sound and healthy Lebanon that plays its pan-Arab role in an Arab environment.

Al-Asad's Syria will remain faithful to its pan-Arab obligations. It has constantly proved this in word and deed. This is what His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad expressed during his meeting with the representatives of the Arab tripartite committee on Lebanon when he stressed his interest in helping the Lebanese brothers reach a national solution based on accord as well as in extending every possible assistance to the Arab committee in its mission.

Afghanistan

'Extremists' Hit Kabul With Missile 13 Jun

LD1306195189 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] The sold-out extremists, protected by Pakistan, who are against the peace and comfort of our compatriots, once again exposed their ugly faces to our people by firing a surface-to-surface missile on Kabul city this afternoon.

The BAKHTAR military section reports that the rocket fired by the professional criminals hit a house in Qala-e Barakat, Babimahru. A woman was martyred and three of our compatriots, including two innocent children, were injured. Those injured were quickly taken to the hospital where they received treatment. The house was destroyed and neighboring houses were damaged.

Pakistani Forces Support Rebel Attacks

LD1406081389 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Kabul, June 13, BAKHTAR—A civilian was killed and 5 others injured as a result of the extremists artillery fires supported by the 11th Pakistani Corps in Jalalabad city during the past 24 hours, an authorised military source said.

Units of the Armed Forces retaliated. Ninety-two extremists were killed and 82 others wounded. Seventeen Pakistani military men and 29 Wahhabi mercenaries are also included among those killed. Sixty three rockets, 45 shells of recoilless gun and an assorted of light and heavy armaments destroyed [as received].

Ten civilians were killed and several others wounded in the extremists attacks on Qandahar, Herat and Helmand provinces. Mopping up operations of the Armed Forces in that province killed 68 enemy and wounded 36 others. A large quantity of arms and ammunition and ten positions of the enemy fell at the hand of the Armed Forces. Fifteen fortified strongholds of the enemy were destroyed.

The situation in the other parts of the country was reported as normal, main roads leading to the capital and provincial centres of the Republic of Afghanistan remained open to the traffic.

Envoy to Islamabad Denies Rocket Attack on Bakar

LD1206081889 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Kabul, June 11, BAKHTAR—The ad interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the following was conveyed by the care-taker of the first political division of that ministry to him.

The charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Afghanistan in Islamabad was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan on June 6. The Afghan charge d'affaires was told that a rocket which hit the Bakar city on May 22 was of Russian make and fired from Afghanistan.

The rocket created a 28 ft hollow deep in the ground and with a dimension of 65ft. Its pieces scattered 2 km away. The rocket did not cause human or material losses.

The care-taker of the said division rejecting allegations of the Pakistani Government pointed out that no rocket was fired from Afghanistan to Pakistan. The Pakistani militarymen under the pretext of such allegations must not camouflage or divert Pakistani and world public opinion from its blatant aggression and interference against Afghanistan.

The government of the Republic of Afghanistan after all-sided investigations considers these Pakistani allegations as void of truth and categorically refute them.

Military Council Member Reportedly Defects

BK1406090089 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] A senior Afghan Army officer, General (Mirza Mohammad Kakar), has defected and arrived in Delhi. The defecting officer of the Kabul troops told newsmen in the Indian capital that he had been a member of the Supreme Military Council of Afghanistan.

Gen (Mirza Mohammad Kakar), referring to the internal situation in Afghanistan, told newsmen that only one-tenth of the country and hardly half of the provincial capitals were under control of the Kabul administration. Thousands of soldiers had deserted the Kabul Army and the process of desertion was still continuing. The Afghan general was of the view that the (?fight) of Jalalabad city had created a wrong impression about the credibility of the Kabul regime troops. He emphasized that the exclusive air power and nonavailability of the anti-aircraft guns to the mujahidin were the main reasons for the [words indistinct] of Kabul troops so far.

Mujahidin Kill 260, Capture 140 Afghan Soldiers

BK1406032089 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] According to reports from Afghanistan, the mujahidin fired eight rockets on Kabul in the last 3 days, causing considerable damage. One of them fell only 300 meters from the airport VIP lounge. Another report says mujahidin captured Hoseyn Kut garrison in Shakar Darreh District, killing about 260 Kabul soldiers. According to reports, they also captured 140 soldiers, and seized eight tanks and a large quantity of arms.

Mujahidin Down 2 Helicopters in Laghman
BK1306143289 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin shot down two Kabul regime helicopters in Laghman Province yesterday [12 June]. The helicopters, loaded with arms and ammunition, were flying from Kabul to Jalalabad, the besieged capital of Nangarhar Province. According to the Afghan News Agency, a brigadier and eight soldiers who were on board one of the helicopters were killed. The pilot of the other helicopter was captured.

Mujahidin Alliance Denies Using Chemical Weapons
BK1306102689 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] A spokesman of the seven-party Afghan alliance based in Pakistan has described as misleading and mischievous the propaganda campaign of the Kabul mass media that the mujahidin are using chemical weapons against the Kabul regime forces. The spokesman described the allegation as a sheer lie designed to cover the crimes committed by the Kabul regime. The entire world knows that the forces of the puppet regime in Kabul are using chemical weapons against the mujahidin, the spokesman added.

50 Kabul Troops Killed in Jalalabad Fighting
BK1306081689 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say fierce fighting is continuing between mujahidin and Kabul regime forces around Jalalabad. According to AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS, mujahidin launched an attack on a supply convoy of the Kabul administration coming from Kabul toward Jalalabad, killing 50 Kabul regime troops besides destroying armored tanks and military supply trucks.

Hekmatyar Demands Dissolution of Kabul Regime
BK1306015089 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] The foreign minister of the Afghan mujahidin interim government, Eng Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, has said a lasting solution to the Afghanistan issue can only be possible if the communist regime lays down its arms, relinquishes power, and a representative government is formed there. In a statement, he said no government can ever be thrust on the people of Afghanistan. He said plots have been hatched at the international level to place obstacles in the way of the success of the mujahidin and to establish a non-Islamic and nonrepresentative government in Afghanistan so that the conspirators can see their specific interests fulfilled. He warned that such forces will not succeed in their designs.

Sakharov's Congress Address Denounced
LD1006232589 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] The message of the Milli Shura of the Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR Supreme Soviet:

Public opinion in the Republic of Afghanistan followed with great interest the talks and discussions on important issues by the Congress of People's Deputies, via mass media and particularly through television. Interest peaked when these talks dwelled on the problems of Afghanistan. While we do not wish to interfere in the principle of these discussions, which is the just right of the deputies, we still wish to express our views on relevant issues concerning our country's present situation.

It seems that a number of participants in these discussions are not fully aware of our situation. The assertions by Academician Andrey Sakharov are a case in point. Mr Sakharov proposed that the Soviet Union recognize the Afghan rebels and hold direct talks with them about the release of Soviet prisoners of war. He also claimed that the insurgents were patriots, fighting against Soviet occupation. We wish to point out a number of shortcomings and deficiencies in this stance, which, we think, stem from the lack of information about this issue.

First, there is no need to discuss the objective fact that a number of rebel factions carry out combat operations against the Republic of Afghanistan inside the territory of Afghanistan and are considered the billigerents. Second, it is well known that Soviet diplomats in Islamabad have held several rounds of talks with representatives of the seven-party alliance, particularly about the issue of Soviet prisoners. And Mr Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union and that country's ambassador to the Republic of Afghanistan, has discussed, along with other problems, the issue of Soviet prisoners with the delegation of the seven-party alliance in talks held in Riyadh and Islamabad. If these talks have not yielded specific results, the Soviet Union, which according to Mr Sakharov does not officially recognize the opposition, is not to blame; the guilty party is the seven-party alliance itself, which has left the prisoners issue unresolved clearly for the purpose of political blackmail. Third, such contacts are continuing without any unnecessary and improper hue and cry, because making noises in this matter is very sensitive and can be harmful.

We want to assure people that the leadership of Afghanistan will use all its resources to return to their country Soviet soldiers imprisoned by the insurgents.

About the patriotism of the insurgents, one should say that in the past 4 months, when there has not been even one Soviet soldier in Afghanistan, the war has not receded; it has taken on a greater dimension as a result of direct and shameful interference by Islamabad and

Washington, the signators and guarantors of the Geneva accords. For example, during the past 3 months of war, both sides have suffered 2,000 dead and injured around Jalalabad alone.

We want to point out that the blame for these matters lies on the shoulders of the irreconcilable rebels and their Pakistani and American patrons; on the shoulders of those who say that the bloodshed in Afghanistan is the direct result of the Soviet presence in our country. How could one call those people patriots, who implement the plans drawn up by Pakistani militarists toward merger of Afghanistan into a fifth province of Pakistan, and to impose the so-called Durand Line, which is rejected by historical documents and by the majority of public opinion in this land; and who try to implement these plans with American weapons and Saudi gold. They cannot be called patriots. They are considered mercenaries who, in order to materialize alien interests against the people of Afghanistan, receive high rewards. They are the people who daily fire dozens of missiles into cities and villages, as a result of which elderly people, women, and children are martyred.

You, Mr Sakharov, who have been honored with the title of defender of human rights would have been more suited to raise your voice in defense of these innocent victims.

After the withdrawal of the Soviet forces, many commanders of the armed extremists ceased combat operations and have entered into talks with representatives of the people's sovereignty in the framework of the national reconciliation policy, which is being advanced by the leadership of Afghanistan in order to seek ways and paths to ensure peace in our suffering country. In particularly, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan proposed the formation of a coalition government within the framework of multiparty pluralistic system through negotiations and talks with all the political forces of the country; and it has discussed this with all the political forces of the country. However, war to victory is being heard from Peshawar and all the peaceful proposals made by Kabul are rejected. This path will only lead to the unnecessary continuation of bloodshed and fratricide.

We assure you, Mr Sakharov, that the alliance of the seven will never achieve any thing by such means. The inability of the irreconcilable forces to achieve the slightest victory, small or great, since the withdrawal of Soviet forces is proof of that. Is there a solution to ensure peace in war-torn Afghanistan? Of course there is. It is the path of negotiation based on national reconciliation. The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan is ready to negotiate, anytime, anywhere, with each opposition group without any precondition, except the complete equality of the sides, and without prejudice.

We, Mr Sakharov, invite you to lay aside the objections made without any realistic political and social assessment of the current situation in our country and to join hands with those who truly are in favor of ensuring peace in Afghanistan. This matter will be a factor in the stabilization of a future nonaligned, neutral, and sovereign state on your southern borders, Afghanistan.

India

Commentary Criticizes Pakistan-U.S. Afghan Policy

BK1206125989 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 12 Jun 89

[D.R. Goel commentary: "Approaches to Peace in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Continuation of support to Afghan rebels or mujahidin, as they are called, and the demand for exit of President Muhammad Najibullah as a precondition for shift from military to a political solution of the problem show that U.S. President George Bush and Pakistani Prime Minister Ms Benazir Bhutto are not making any substantial departure from the Reagan-Ziaul Haq policy on Afghanistan. Ms Benazir Bhutto's address to the U.S. Congress may have won her kudos from the hawks in the U.S. establishment, but she has badly disappointed all those who had concluded from her statements before the Washington visit that she would try to persuade President Bush to adopt a more realistic policy. Ms Bhutto's reported plea to President Bush that he should persuade Moscow to withdraw support from Kabul because President Najibullah's government is illegitimate in Pakistan's opinion cannot but be described as an another version of Ziaul Haq policy.

The negative features of the Peshawar-based mujahidin stand in sharp contrast to the positive developments inside Afghanistan. The mujahidin's record shows [their] miserable failure to capture any significant part of Afghan territory and inordinate delay in forging unity among seven Peshawar groups and failure to reach an understanding with the eight Tehran-based factions. On the other hand, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is more united than ever before. The Afghan Government forces have shown unforeseen courage and prowess. There have been no desertions. Common people have endured shortages and (?deprivations) and yet refused to rise against the government.

All reports coming from inside Afghanistan indicate that those who had predicted the fall of the Najibullah government soon after the departure of Soviet troops were wrong. Objective assessments even in the United States have rejected the gloomy prognosis of U.S. diplomats made earlier in the year. With the exception of some areas, most of the country is peaceful and the rebel commanders operating inside Afghanistan are coming to terms with the Najibullah government which offers them not only amnesty but honorable participation in the affairs of the state.

In view of all this, to say that a peaceful settlement can be thought of by excluding from the process the party ruling in Kabul is meaningless. Ever since the signing of the Geneva accord, and more particularly since the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, world opinion has been veering round to asking all parties concerned to implement the Geneva agreements in letter and in spirit. That has been consistently the stand taken by India. It was recently reiterated by President R. Venkataraman and the presidents of Zimbabwe and Zambia concurred with it.

The view that all outside interference should stop and the Afghans [be] allowed to settle all matters among themselves in terms of the Geneva understanding has found widest possible approval in the Nonaligned Movement as well as in the United Nations. It has also been perceived that whereas Moscow and Kabul have been honestly carrying out their commitments, the other two—Washington and Islamabad—have been dragging their feet. Indeed, some of their statements and actions are tantamount to contravention of their obligations under the accord. It was, for example, agreed that the (?high) contracting parties, that is Afghanistan and Pakistan, would not interfere in each other's internal affairs and would not encourage any activity calculated to destabilize their respective governments. And yet Pakistan-based Afghan rebels are carrying on their anti-Kabul activities.

The U.S. Administration, as guarantor of the Geneva agreements, was expected to discourage Pakistan from continuing such activities. It was also expected to use its influence with the rebels or mujahidin to change course from military to political activity; but nothing has been done. Instead, supplies to the mujahidin have been stepped up through Pakistan. The contrast between the attitudes of the government of Mr Najibullah and its opponents has also been rather striking. While the former has shown willingness to negotiate with all its adversaries, the latter have been adamant against any talks with them. The demand made by the U.S. President and the Pakistan prime minister for President Najibullah to step down before peace talks is not likely to win international approval for their policy.

Premadasa's Call for Troop Withdrawal Criticized

BK1206103789 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 3 Jun 89 p 11

[Editorial: "President Premadasa Seems To Be in a Hurry"]

[Text] By setting a deadline for the withdrawal of the IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] from Sri Lanka and making a public announcement of it, President Premadasa has not only embarrassed New Delhi but allowed himself to be misunderstood. Instead of the unilateral declaration, there should have been prior consultations between the two governments. Mr Premadasa's stand seems to be that the troops which were sent to Sri Lanka at Colombo's request should remain there only till it wants them. This is understandable but his abrupt demand for their withdrawal makes it look as if Colombo had been viewing their presence as detrimental to the island republic's interests. He has overlooked the fact that the process of troop withdrawal in phases has already begun and it will be complete depending on the ground situation. In fact, Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne said recently that there was no need for a time-frame for troop withdrawal. He also complimented the IPKF by pointing out that it was because of the Indian troops that the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] had agreed to negotiate with the Sri Lankan Government. In such a situation, by insisting that all the troops should leave by the end of July, the second anniversary of the Sri Lankan accord, Mr Premadasa has acted unilaterally, thereby violating the spirit of the accord. The excuse that Sri Lanka could not be able to hold the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit at the end of the year "with any self-respect if foreign forces are still present on the island", seems weak.

The talks which Colombo had with the LTTE seem to have kindled in it fresh hopes of reaching a settlement with the militants. Since both the LTTE and the JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna—People's Liberation Front] are against the presence of the Indian troops in Sri Lanka, Mr Premadasa must be thinking that the sooner they quit, the better for the island. No country can relish the continued presence of foreign troops on its soil. Where Colombo has gone wrong, however, is in jumping to the conclusion that the IPKF has already fulfilled its mission or that India is interested in their continued presence in Sri Lanka. If Colombo's negotiations with the LTTE succeed and peace and ethnic harmony are restored in the north-eastern region, there will be no need for Indian troops to stay on. Unfortunately, the situation has not reached that stage and there is still the possibility of fresh outbreak of violence. The security of the Tamils as well as the Sinhalese will be in jeopardy if the Indian troops are suddenly withdrawn. Apparently New Delhi and Colombo are operating on different wavelengths, although both want to ensure that Sri Lanka remains one country and is at peace with itself.

Commentary Analyzes IPKF Position in Sri Lanka

BK1306123689 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Commentary by Narendra Gupta on withdrawal of IPKF from Sri Lanka]

[Text] The demand for the withdrawal of the IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] has come after discussions between the Sri Lankan Government and the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam]. Though it has been stated that these were just preliminary discussions, there are reasons to believe that some tentative agreement has been reached between the LTTE and the Sri Lankan Government. As the Sri Lankan foreign minister himself

said, the LTTE had been brought to the negotiating table mainly because of the pressure applied by the IPKF. The LTTE has an interest in getting the IPKF out of Sri Lanka so that it can reestablish its domination over the Tamil areas. Understandably enough, the Sri Lankan Government both because of the sentiment of the Sinhala people as well as the pressure from the JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna—People's Liberation Front], which has made the presence of the IPKF as the central issue in its campaign of violence, also has a similar interest in getting the IPKF out.

The LTTE appears to have the following objective in mind. After getting the IPKF out, the LTTE would like the elected EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] and ENDLF [Eelam National Democratic Liberation Front] councils to be dissolved and power handed over to it [LTTE]. It is possible, having survived the limited and discriminating use of force by the IPKF, that they are under the impression that subsequently they will be able to resist the Sri Lankan Army and establish an independent Tamil Eelam. If this is not their objective, then there is no reason why they should not come out and join the parliamentary process at this stage itself. Their unwillingness to lay down arms arose out of their determination to have an independent Tamil Eelam against the commitment of Government of India to the integrity and unity of Sri Lanka.

Presumably, the LTTE thinks they can out-smart the Sri Lankan Government, get the IPKF out, let loose a reign of terror in the North and Eastern Provinces, eliminate all rival groups, and finally establish an independent Tamil Eelam under the one party domination.

It is also possible that a section of the Sinhala leadership may have calculated that after getting the IPKF out, the LTTE can be used to eliminate various other Tamil groups, such as the EPRLF, ENDLF, TELO [Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization], TULF [Tamil United Liberation Front], etc. In the process, the LTTE itself could get reduced in strength. Thereafter, the Sri Lankan Army would finish the job which they were about to finish in June 1987, namely, to carry out the final elimination of the LTTE as well.

It is this possibility which has led to various Tamil groups to demand that the IPKF should not be pulled out in haste. The LTTE is today playing a role which will lead to the ultimate destruction of Tamil autonomy and to a degree of bloodshed worse than any so far witnessed.

The chauvinist Sinhala groups, not perhaps the Sri Lanka Government in its entirety, may find it advantageous to use the LTTE in this role so that they have a final solution to the Tamil problems in Sri Lanka on the lines enacted by the Israelis in Palestine or by Hitler vis-a-vis the Jews in Europe.

What has so far been overlooked is that the problem in north and northeast Lanka is not merely the question of provincial autonomy for the Tamils but also an inter-caste war amongst the Tamils. The division amongst the Tamils is reflected in various groups, such as, LTTE, TELO, EPRLF and ENDLF. The LTTE does not represent all the Tamils but only a particular caste group which wants to dominate the entire Tamil community and continue with a profitable smuggling operation, including narcotics.

The pullout of the IPKF will not result in any internal settlement in Sri Lanka. Were it to be so, India would be happy to complete its mission and the Indian Armed Forces only too keen to get back home. Given the past record of the LTTE and the chauvinism of sections of the Sinhala population, which exert pressure on the Sri Lanka Government, it is very difficult to adopt an optimistic view of the consequences of an IPKF pullout. It is time that these considerations are placed before the world, the Tamil population of Sri Lanka, and the India public.

Elections have been held in the North and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. The opinions of the elected representatives cannot be ignored on the demands of people who have been engaged in terrorist violence against their own fellow Tamils.

Bombay Police Seize Pure Heroin Worth $13 Million
BK1106002089 Hong Kong AFP in English 2008 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] New Delhi, June 10 (AFP)—Special customs detectives seized narcotics valued at 13 million dollars from an automobile in Bombay, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported Saturday [10 June].

Officials of the Bombay customs' marine wing chased a private car on a city highway and found 20 kilograms (44 pounds) of pure heroin hidden in its boot, PTI said, adding that the drug would have sold for 13 million dollars in Europe and North America.

The news agency said the officers also arrested two suspected drug traffickers from the car, but did not name them.

The seizure came a day after the New Delhi police force publicly burned one ton of narcotics at an official ceremony here to allay fear that drugs seized by the government are not secretly resold by corrupt officials.

Iran

Leadership Council Rejected After Khomeyni Death
LD1306180489 Tehran IRNA in English 1445 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA—A leadership council with at least three members was proposed in the extraordinary session of the Assembly of Experts before Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i was selected as leader of the Islamic Republic by a wide margin.

"There was discussion over a council consisting of Mr Khamene'i, (chief justice) Ardabili and (head of the the Assembly of Experts) Meshkini," said Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Qoreyshi.

Interviewed by the daily KEYHAN, Qoreyshi, a member of the assembly from West Azarbayjan, said there were also proposals to add Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni, the son of the later Imam Khomeyni, and Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to the council. But the council failed to win enough support. It received only 44 votes from the 76 members present.

Also Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Jazayeri, a member of the Assembly from Khuzestan, told the daily that before the vote 10 or 12 deputies spoke for or against a single leader or a leadership council.

"Most deputies expressed views in a loud voice in favor of Ayatollah Khamene'i," who eventually won the support of four fifths of the deputies to become the new leader.

"The arrogant world (powers) were thinking that after the death of the great imam, Islamic Iran would face total chaos and an all out power struggle would begin," Jazayeri added.

"But they were ignorant of the fact...that members of the Assembly consider Islam's interests and... for this reason they resolved the issue of leadership in less than a day (after the imam's passing away) and made the imam's spirit happy."

Tehran Commentary on Khamene'i Selection

LD1406032189 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The selection of His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i as the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI] which was made within a few hours after the heartbreaking demise of the leader and founder of the IRI, Imam Khomeyni, was a decisive move in the course of the development of the Islamic revolution, which demonstrated the stability and strength of the IRI's system in confronting new political situations.

On the other hand, this choice once and for all, as in the past, nullified all the counterrevolutionary analyses of the enemies of the revolution and the order of the IRI and demonstrated that the enemies of the revolution have not yet succeeded in understanding the revolutionary and Islamic essence of the Islamic republic. The selection of the leader of the Islamic Republic proved that the rift the feeble counterrevolutionary analysts predicted would come about after the passing of the founder of the Islamic Republic and were impatiently awaiting would never materialize. On the contrary, the massive wave of public support for this selection destroyed the tiny hope that existed in the impure and expectant hearts of the enemies of the Islamic revolution and turned it into despair.

Certainly the description of the jurisprudential and legal foundations of the leadership of the IRI will further clarify what has happened. In the system of the Islamic Republic the issue of leadership is based upon the foundation of the supremacy of jurisconsul, which for the first time was set out in a clear and concise form in the book "Velayat-e Faqih," by Imam Khomeyni, blessed be his soul, and was manifested in the best and most complete form in the system of the Islamic Republic and in the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, and was condified and enshrined in the Constitution of the IRI.

As the Islamic system cannot follow its path toward the lofty aspirations of Islam without the leadership of the chief jurisconsul, after the heartbreaking demise of the founder of the IRI, his eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i was chosen as the leader with the vote of the vast majority of the representatives of the people in the Assembly of Experts. This issue, in addition to showing the existing unity and harmony existing between the experts of the Islamic ummah over the issue of succession to the leader, also demonstrated the determination of the ummah and the experts arising from among the ummah in their adherence to the principles and aspirations of the Islamic revolution and the continuation of the path of the imam.

Safeguarding the system of the Islamic Republic and following the aspirations of the Islamic revolution are among the most important duties of the leader in the Islamic system. This heavy responsibility will be placed on the shoulders of a leader who, in addition to profound and extensive knowledge of the teachings and principles of the Koran and the sunnah [the prophet's sayings and behavior] which are defined in Islamic jurisprudence as the ability of ijtihad [pronouncing religious judgement] on the basis of the four foundations—the koran, the sunnah, consensus, and reason—also possesses the ability to make decisons, and familiarity with the issues of the world; and he can reach decisions with courage, knowledge, management, and sagacity regarding the issues and new conditions that face the Islamic ummah from time to time, and he can define the Islamic edict regarding any new issue which arises in Islamic society.

Among other qualities of the leader are inner purity and sincerity, piety and perfection in beliefs and in morals. These were the characteristics of our illustrious imam, which among the other special features of the great Khomeyni placed him in the apex of grandeur and filled the hearts of the Islamic ummah with love for him.

A glance at the character and special qualities of his eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, the leader of the IRI, and scrutiny of the intellectual and ideological characteristics of this sincere pupil and friend of Imam Khomeyni, and a

glance at his revolutionary and combative records prove that he undoubtedly possesses the scientific and religious qualifications—which Imam Khomeyni in his precious book, "Velayat-e Faqih," referred to as scientific [religious science] superiority and perfection in beliefs and in morals—for shouldering the heavy responsibility of leadership. As Imam Khomeyni also pointed out Khamene'i is a proven jurisprudent [mojtahed].

The scientific qualifications of his eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i as a definite mujtahid have been combined with a brilliant record of struggles before the revolution and of political leadership and revolutionary credentials since the success of the revolution. Also the degree of piety and detachment of the new leader of the Islamic ummah is clear to all in view of his longtime affinity with Imam Khomeyni, God's paradise be bestowed upon him, who was his scientific and spiritual teacher.

These significant characteristics have been further confirmed by the decision of the Assembly of Experts, as well as in the extensive expression of allegiance by the Muslim Iranian nation and the Muslims in other countries of the world. The experts of the nation and the Muslims people from all strata and classes have expressed their allegiance and loyalty to the office of leadership in the IRI.

The heart of the late imam of the ummah is well pleased with this choice, because during his earthly life on several occasions he stressed and emphasized the suitability on his eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i. The new leader also possesses the qualities Imam Khomeyni specified in his response to the letter asking his views about the addendum to the Constitution.

The Islamic ummah has fixed its gaze upon a bright future and it is hoped that the Islamic Republic, by achieving all its Islamic and divine goals, can provide a perfect model and example for all the oppressed and deprived people of the world, especially the Muslims of the world.

University Students Pledge Support to Khamene'i
LD1306103589 Tehran IRNA in English 1010 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA—Tens of thousands of university students, graduates, academic and administrative staff gathered in front of the presidential building here Tuesday morning to pledge support for the new leader of the Islamic Republic, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i.

The students, held the allegiance march from the Tehran University mosque to the presidential building. They were carrying pictures of the late imam and Ayatollah Khamene'i while chanting slogans in support of Khamene'i. They also vowed to follow aspirations of the imam.

Ayatollah Khamene'i was selected the new leader after Imam Khomeyni's demise on June 3.

The students were accompanid by several Majlis deputies, staff of the Ministries of Education, Culture, Higher Education and Health, and the university jihad.

In front of the presidential building they issued a seven-point resolution announcing their readiness to carry out Ayatollah Khamene'i's orders.

The resolution also stresses unity between the universities and the theological centers and presence of the 'ulema in the universities. Unity among all ranks of the people was also stressed.

Meanwhile Tehran's elementary and high school students are to hold a similar march towards the presidential bureau Wednesday afternoon to pledge support for the new leader.

The students are to march to the holy shrine of the imam in Tehran's Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery and will then gather at the presidential office.

Commentary on Pledging Allegiance to Khamene'i
NC1406090289 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Central News Unit research group commentary]

[Text] The Muslim Iranian nation is plunged into mourning in the throes of an immense, heart-rending bereavement due to the loss of their valuable leader, the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the last harbinger of the liberation of the Muslims of the world in this (?turbulent) era. Also, a new leader has been elected by the Assembly of Experts and there has been a spate of pledges of allegiance and support in the past few days. In light of the above, the latest malicious and unrealistic analyses by the Islamic Republic's enemies have been refuted. Once again, the people's vigilance and the popular nature of the Islamic Republic's system have been affirmed before the people of the world.

In the past few days, clerics of the highest level, the sources of emulation, high-level officials, and organizations have sent in telegrams and messages. Various sections of society, especially the seminarians and university students, have staged marches declaring their support for the leadership of His Eminence Khamene'i. In the past decade, because of Imam Khomeyni's decisive leadership, Islamic Iran has been transformed into the center of revolutionary movements in the world of Islam and has become a unique tribune for monotheism in an era of materialism and subservience. His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i has certain salient characteristics, such as his level of ejtehad, [qualifications in jurisprudence] management skills, and efficiency. He has been through the crucible of struggle with Imam Khomeyni and is one of his truest associates and he has also been holding high-level executive posts for 10 years in the Islamic Republic's administration. Thus, the election of Ayatollah Khamene'i has instilled hope in the Muslim

Iranian people in general in the continuation of the red path [khatt-e sorkh] of the Islamic revolution [as heard] and in implementation of the Imam's will. This has chagrined and disappointed the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

On these bases, His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, the leader of the Islamic Republic, stated the following in his reply to a telegram from the Grand Ayatollah Araki:

With supplications and entreaties to the almighty, I hereby declare that I am determined to muster all possible efforts and resources to attain the hallowed objectives of Islam and to establish the sovereignty of the clear shari'a laws according to the wishes, path, and will of the dear late imam.

In any case, in light of the complete awareness of the scientific, clerical, and political personality of the leader, His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, he will have the complete Velayati [rule of the supreme jurisconsult] over the affairs of the Muslims, just as Imam Khomeyni had the absolute authority of the infallible imams. Thus, the Islamic revolution's boat will be steered forcefully, with inspiration from the will of Imam Khomeyni, the founder of the Islamic Republic, and with Khamene'i at its helm.

Today, the Muslim Iranian nation—with its perception of the leader's role and with its heavy responsibility to pledge allegiance to the new leader His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i—has a lawful obligation and a massive duty as it enters a new phase in the history of the Islamic Revolution. Undoubtedly, this obligation and duty will guarantee the life of the Islamic revolution and the growth of the world's Islamic movement.

On the other hand, there is another important point to consider which will increase the responsibility of the mourning Muslim nation of Iran regarding the implementation of the lofty aspirations of the Imam Khomeyni. This point is that the pledging of allegiance by the 'ulema, the jurisconsults, and the Muslims of various parts of the world—includng Palestine, Lebanon, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Syria, Algeria, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia—has inspired hope in millions of Muslims in this divine custom.

Therefore, the need for pledging of allegiance and the practical and theoretical carrying out of the pledge with their new leader is more than a simple promise and deeper than the comprehension of obedience to an individual or collective leadership. This is because the objective and path of all is the same and that the objective and path is Islam. Thus, all the people are beholden to strive to attain the same objective with unified responsibility.

Khamene'i Addresses Students in Tehran

LD1306172189 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Speech by Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i on 13 June in Tehran—recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, as you were informed earlier in this newscast, tens of thousands of students, lecturers, and staff of the universities from Tehran and other regions of the country staged a long march today from the University of Tehran to the presidential palace and met and pledged allegiance with His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI]. We end this bulletin of the voice of the IRI by broadcasting the text of a speech made by the IRI leader at this meeting. God be with you.

[Begin Khamene'i recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In these very sensitive days, when the hearts of our entire nation and particularly your hearts, the youth, students, and scholars, are very depressed because of the loss of our dear imam, and in these days when the country's atmosphere is truly mixed with sincerity and friendship despite our joint great bereavement, which pressed all hearts and brought tears to everyone's eyes, thanks be to God; it is the most appropriate time in this spiritual atmosphere and air of fraternity of discuss the country's most basic and most essential issues. The most effective strata of the country should think of the future of this revolution and the future of this country and to study among themselves and make the right decisions for their bright and luminous aspirations. Then a new movement can begin, which will owe its creation to the farsighted blessings of our dear imam. The fact is that this great man and immense historic figure demonstrated that he served this revolution in his lifetime and after his ascension to heaven. [passage omitted]

One of the most essential issues that requires serious public consideration so we can make informed social decisions is the issue of universities, students, science, research, and similar matters. We can decisively claim that in the opinion of our great deceased leader the universities issue was among the top issues of the revolution and the country. Once, at a meeting with his holiness attended by a number of educational officials, I was present and at that meeting his holiness graciously said that the war was a temporary problem whereas the important, lasting, basic issue is that of universities; and this is a fact. The university, the main pillars of which are the teachers and students, is in fact a foundation of the country's future. Here, in this great gathering of yours, dear brothers and sisters, who have come with your particular sincerity and enthusiasm to demonstrate your strong participation in this significant sensitive juncture of our political life, I would like to talk to you, the dear students.

I will leave detailed, all-encompassing remarks for future occasions. These days, opportunities are truly brief, especially so because I see some of you dear ones are sitting in the heat and under the sun. Let me say that the student, in the system of the Islamic Republic, which is an entirely popular system, must play a role which is more prominent than the role of students anywhere else in the world. It is true that all nations, all countries' youth, are interested in their country, their destiny, their nation. There can be no doubt about that. The people of the world love their homeland, their work, after all. However, the difference between a system that has been created and constructed on the basis of a popular revolution and with reliance on the will and sentiments of the public; a system which has advanced, fought the enemy, and removed all obstacles on that basis; a system with which every individual person feels a profound link; the difference between such a system and other systems! That is how our system is.

These days another manifestation of that truth is evident. If at the beginning of the revolution, in the various events of the revolution, in the war, in the mass mobilization, in that great movement of the people's massive presence on the war front immediately after the declaration of the cease-fire, when the enemy was mischievious and the people, with one signal from the imam, went to the front; in these marches, in these regular and various political (?gestures), that truth had been established. However, international propaganda—which tried to present reality in an upside-down fashion, the system as being separate from the people, and present the people as being indifferent about the fate of the revolution—has been surprised and amazed by these events of recent days. It has been confused. The world is confused today in the face of the massive presence of the people; this great show of emotion by the people; this link which has reflected in an unforgettable manner in history and in the world in thousands of languages.

In this popular system, students, who are the progressive, vanguard, clever, lively, and vigorous strata of the social framework, must play a role in the formation of the future, in the delineation of the general movement of society—more so than they do anywhere else in the world. I have said that many times in university gatherings; to students of various universities and in small and large gatherings. Now, I will say it again to you. And that effect will be brought about on the basis of two factors. The two must occur side by side. One factor is learning, knowledge, and research. [passage omitted]

My dear brothers and sisters must pay attention to this point: Nothing must be allowed to create the slightest pause or delay in their educational progress. The enemy wants that! The enemy wants that pause and delay. We must not allow it. Despite the enemy, the educational movement must be a blossoming movement; a hopeful movement; one full of promise. That is the first point.

Second is that fundamental point read just recently in the phrases of our dear imam's will, expressed in his opinions, and mentioned perhaps in several places in this very will. I remember reading it in the Council of Experts—maybe four or five times or more, a point he stressed: The mental, political, revolutionary orientation of universities. That is something which will also give life, spirit, and direction to knowledge. An uncaring university, a univiersity which is a stranger to religious values, a university which is indifferent to revolutionary paths and directions, a university which does not beat with the pulse of the revolution, a university whose members, be they students or professors, do not feel duty-bound to be vanguards and scouts of the Iranian nation's revolutionary movement; in brief, that university which does not play a (?suitable) role in the revolution is not the university which is the hope of the future; it is not the university which is a guarantee for the future and which the imam had in mind.

That, then, is the second factor: A university which has direction, which has religion, which is strongly inclined toward revolutionary and Islamic values. And, of course, revolutionary values and Islamic values are indistinguishable. They are the same. No one can say: I am a Muslim, but I do not accept the revolution. What sort of Muslim is it who does not accept the Islamic revolution—the height of Islamic development? That is no way of being a Muslim. Or else if someone were to say: I am a revolutionary, but I do not accept Islam. What revolution? The most vibrant revolutionary pulse today is this revolution. This revolution is the most mobilizing throughout these recent decades which have been full of a variety of revolutions; the most mobilizing with respect to popular forces.

Therefore, we do not have a revolution without Islam or a Muslim without the revolution. Revolutionary values are Islamic values. You dear students must know that the role of the student in the revolutionary movement and for its advancement is as vital a role as ever. Do not think the revolution is finished.

The revolution continues. What is the revolution? If the revolution is a global development, which forces enemies to take up a counterrevolutionary stand against it and promises salvation, prosperity, and deliverance to the deprived and oppressed masses, it is still in creation, in progress; it is not finished. The reason for that is the enmity and hostility toward us in the world as well as the kindness, support, and sympathy from the world's oppressed nations for this revolution, its leader [words indistinct]. The people of other countries, who do not understand our language, some of whom are not even familiar with the alphabet of our culture, know that our leader has gone and beat themselves on the head, shed tears, parade the flag of the Islamic Republic and take pride in it. They feel as if they have lost a kind father. That is a characteristic of the revolution in the face of the enmity and the kindness. The enmity continues.

Today the global enemies of the Islamic Republic have been slapped hard by you people. They expected otherwise from the events following the passing away of the great leader of the revolution. Their expectations were not fulfilled. Our people and the revolution slapped them in the face. 3ut they have not ceased their hostility, malice, conspiracy, and trickery against the oppressed revolution and system of the Islamic Republic. We must be on the scene. The people must be alert and watchful. The enemy facing us is devoid of humanitarian standards. If he finds a nation weak, yielding, or subservient he does not hesitate for one moment before striking and trampling it under foot.

Our enemies, those well-known global bullies led by the United States, understand no language but that of force and threats. Showing gentleness and kindness to them would not gain their cooperation or kindness or change their mind about being hostile and malicious. The pharaonic spirit, which has constantly oppressed and trampled on people, can be observed in these same powers today. They would consider any softness as a sign of their own strength. Why should we show softness and weakness to threatening, dictatorial, and oppressive powers who are sworn enemies of Islam, Islamic values, and the rights and uprising of nations? We will not do so. We have always felt strong, thank God. Today, God knows that we feel strong in the face of all the enemies of the Islamic Republic.

We are not short of anything in our resistance and for sticking to our principles and moving toward our oft-declared ideals. The enemies should not think that the Iranian people have lost the will to resist now that they have lost their Imam, their great leader. Never. The people are even more resistant today. We all feel that since we have lost that great, powerful, and dear person we should fill the ensuing void with our zeal, efforts, thoughts, solidarity, and hardwork.

The Iranian nation showed that the analysts of the arrogant machinery should reconsider their analyses. Those who analyzed and expressed views on the issues in Iran, the future of Iran and the post-imam era should think again and change their (?views). We are strong [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Another point I would like to make is that you, dear students, good and healthy youngsters, should preserve unity at the university as far as you can. Do not let various names be used for taking various sides so that forces which should be mobilized against the enemy confront each other. Beware. [passage omitted]

I will not keep you any longer. The call to prayers has been broadcast. It is time for prayers and one should do nothing else at prayer time.

May God preserve you all. May God be kind to and guide the students, lecturers, head-teachers, clerical representatives, and all those involved in the affairs of the universities in any way. May God bring us success in fulfilling our dear imam's wishes. Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

Ahmad Khomeyni's Message to Nation on Casualities
LD1306204289 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 89

["Text" of the message from Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni to the "nation," dated 13 June 1989]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I heard that the dear friends of his excellency the imam—may his soul rest in heaven—suffered numerous injuries due to the massive size of the crowd present at the imam's prayer, burial, and 7th day after death ceremonies. I asked myself how I was going to make up for that, as I am not worthy. I thought that they should be rewarded with something from their imam. An ode from the imam, composed 2-3 months before his magnificent ascent, is my gift to our martyr-nurturing nation. I hope that it will be accepted.

[Signed] Ahmad Khomeyni

[Dated] 13 June 1989

Foreign Reactions to Khomeyni's Death Noted
LD1206164689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1113 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Unattributed political commentary]

[Excerpts] The appointment of the new leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI] in the wake of Imam Khomeyni's death was one of the most significant episodes in the 10-year history of the Islamic revolution. It is clear that the leadership issue in our country's system—with respect to the Constitution—is a very sensitive one. This sensitivity attracted the attention of many domestic and foreign circles in respect to the revolution's future. Of course, on the domestic level—and especially in the opinion of the people, who in the past week have once again displayed their strength—the leadership of Imam Khomeyni continues to cast its shadow over the Islamic revolution and our country, especially since there remains a multitude of remembrances of our dear imam, writings and recordings, which will serve as guidelines to the people and officials for the protection and continuation of the Islamic revolution until the end of time.

With regard to foreign circles, however, and especially those which constantly probed for weak points, there existed a multitude of highly inaccurate analyses. At times the persistance stretched as far as trying to present them to people—especially our own people—as facts.

The counterrevolutionary circles, or those so-called Islamic or Iranian foundations, which bear no relation to the real spirit of Islam, were constantly repeating questions on the post-imam period and giving their own answers to them, answers which were indicative of their inaccurate understanding of the internal situation in Iran and the people's relationship with the leader. In their view, a power struggle should have started right after the imam's death, and such differences should have led to the collapse of the country and the revolution. They could not envision that the revolutionary officials and especially the Assembly of Experts would be able to elect an individual—that is His Excellency Ayatollah Khamene'i—as the leader.

The victorious Islamic revolution in Iran was an exceptional event. In spite of sharing similarities with other revolutions around the world, it nevertheless has some aspects which make it unique. For example, the transfer of power from one leader to a new leader has always been followed by other events in most countries around the world. [passage omitted] For this reason, many foreign circles were expecting similar events to occur in our country.

What occurred in our country, however, was very natural for our people; the people, through the mass media, were kept informed about developments in the imam's condition and the worsening of his illness. The news of the imam's death was conveyed to them immediately. Shortly afterward, the new leader of the IRI was elected. Such a train of events is very normal for our people and was encountered with general consensus. [passage omitted]

The new appointment is a very significant event in the history of the Islamic Revolution. The experts chosen by the people [Assembly of Experts] chose an individual who had enjoyed the imam's support and who has many brilliant experiences behind him. The significance of such an event is that it has rendered many of the inaccurate analyses by the foreign and imperialist circles null and void, forcing them to look for new schemes.

The nature of the appointment of the new leader is an event which should be more closely analyzed in the future, so as to further reveal the realities and phenomena in our country.

KAYHAN Praises Khomeyni's Islamic Values
LD1006114189 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA—Imam Khomeyni's message will live on while his detractors will be forgotten, said KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in an editorial today.

In the editorial titled "Imam Khomeyni in the Footsteps of the Prophet" the daily said the imam introduced the long dormant spiritual values inherent in the religion of Islam into the arena of international politics and statemanship.

The simplicity and profoundness of his message literally shook the kings and rulers on their thrones. The world of statesmen joined against Iran. The world of the downtrodden loved to hear from him, said the English daily.

Imam Khomeyni was also known as the 'idol-breaker' because he exhibited the fearless characteristic of resolution, as did Prophet Ibrahim (A.S.) [God's peace be on him] in opposing all manner of idolatry and proclaiming the message of one god.

The editorial said Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) [peace be upon him] died before his message and followers burst out of Arabia in what was to become the most rapid and far-reaching expansion in the annals of history. Yet when the Iranian nation buried Imam Khomeyni on June 6, their number exceeded several times over the entire population of the Muslim world known to the prophet.

"What is astounding about the personality of the imam is that so-called Muslims, Zionists, and Christians felt their vested interests so threatened they all made an alliance against him."

It reminded that his strength of character and clarity of message made its way into far flung vilages throughout Africa and the Middle East with no organisational apparatus worth the name.

The imam, said the daily, revived the concept that Muslims everywhere constituted one national with one purpose: the realisation of Islam.

This idea led to a collision with the contemporary superpowers and destroying the Islamic revolution and Islamic Republic became the leading U.S. objective. Interesting enough, in this same period, Islam became the fastest growing religion in America, it said.

Yet, with respect to the other superpower, the Soviet Union, the daily said that imam's ideas took an "unexpected turn" at the end of his life. President Mikhail Gorbachev was the only head of state to have sent a personal envoy from Imam Khomeyni: "Is there something to Nostradamus' prediction that the Muslims and Russians will forge a mighty alliance? Perhaps."

One thing is certain, the daily pointed out, newly aroused Muslim consciousness worldwide would not be rolled back.

Papers on 'Positive' Decision by France, FRG
LD1406072289 Tehran IRNA in English 0703 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 14, IRNA—Two Iranian morning dailies Wednesday editorialized on two EC members—French and West Germany decision to send back their ambassadors to Tehran recalled four months ago after

Iran protested against publication of blasphemous book on Islam, "The Satanic Verses" by British author Salman Rushdie. [sentence as received]

TEHRAN TIMES said that selection of Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i as the new leader of the Republic and the all-out support for him, proved most predictions of Western strategists that Iran will be swept with dangerous social and economic changes will never be realized.

It said the selection once again revived stability and popular support enjoyed in the early days of the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

Therefore, it added, there is no reason for the system to waste time on debates in choosing its economic and political strategy for protection of principles and aspirations of the revolution.

"This is the reality that Europe and the EC seem to have quickly realized and have already taken steps for improving political relations with the Islamic Iran during the second decade. The revolution, they have rightfully recognized, is politically and economically stable and strong," said TEHRAN TIMES.

It said that Iran has no unsolvable problem in establishing diplomatic and economic relations with Europe based on principles accepted to our Islamic nation.

"Iran desires that adventures such as Europe's reaction in support of a cultural criminal like Rushdie, a move which upset diplomatic equations and Irano-Europe relations be not repeated. Sound diplomatic relations should be valuable enough not to be allowed to be hampered by spasmodic political tactics."

"...Based on its national interests and fundamental principles Tehran will most likely give a positive response to this positive political move by Bonn and Paris," it said adding that granted the events of the past are not repeated.

The morning daily ABRAR commenting on the same issue said the move by Paris and Bonn is considered a victory for Iran's foreign policy in political centers.

After Iran's firm stance over the Rushdie affair, 12 EC members recalled their ambassadors from Tehran, a move which struck the first blow on Britain's policy towards Iran, said the paper.

After most EC members sent back their ambassadors to Tehran both Paris and Bonn refrained from doing so, a move described by political analysts as disharmony in foreign policy of the two countries.

The new decision is indicative of incorrectness of foreign policy of the two countries because no change has taken place in Iran's foreign policy, it added.

"Undoubtedly the turn in Paris and Bonn policy is influenced by the positive developments of the past few months in Irano-Soviet relations," said ABRAR.

The move is interpreted by analysts as revision in foreign policy of France and West Germany towards the Islamic Republic of Iran.

ABRAR concluded that the Islamic Republic of Iran has said all along that it is after relations with the countries which observe international principles and have no domination seeking intentions-respecting the policy of neither East nor West.

Majlis Renamed 'Islamic Consultative Assembly'

LD1306203989 Tehran IRNA in English 2003 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA—The Constitutional Review Council today officialy changed the name of the 270-seat Iranian parliament to "the Islamic Consultative Assembly."

It was formerly called the "National Consultative Assembly," and the change is part of constitutional amendments underway. The council agreed to replace the word "national" with "Islamic" in every chapter and article of the Constitution.

The 25-member council, 20 of whose members were appointed by the late imam, also approved that at most 30 seats would be added to the parliament every ten years with regard to population, political and geographical factors.

It entrusted the new leader of the Islamic Republic, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i the task of appointing or dismissing the head of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB).

It was also approved that IRIB would operate under the supervision of a council consisting of representatives of the three branches of state.

The Constitutional Review Council was set up in late April upon the orders of late founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni, to minutely study the Constitution and iron out any discrepancies.

Majlis Ratifies Referendum Act Articles

LD1306205689 Tehran IRNA in English 1738 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA—Voters for all future referendums on whatever national issue in Iran will cast either a 'yes' or 'no' vote in a secret voting, according to a Majlis act here today.

The voting is to be made on printed ballots which require voters to tick either of the two choices on the form. The national Referendum Act also charges the Assembly of Experts wih the superintendence of the referendum.

Five articles of the National Referendum Act were ratified by the Majlis Tuesday, the remaining to be debated by the Majlis later in the week.

In a first national referendum for the establishment of the Islamic Republic on April 1, 1979 98 percent of Iranians voted 'yes' on ballots for an Islamic Republic. In the second national referendum on December 1 of the same year the majority of voters cast 'yes' to the first draft of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic prepared by an Assembly of Experts.

On August 18 this year Iranians will cast votes for the presidential candidate of their choice and will also cast 'yes' or 'no' votes on amendments to the Constitution of the Islamic Republic touching on topics of leadership, judiciary and executive branch of the government by a council of 25 who were appointed by Imam Khomeyni on last April 24. The council still continues its work on the Constitution.

Ministers Berate Saudis on Pilgrimage Position

LD0306193189 Tehran IRNA in English 1300 GMT 3 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran June 3, IRNA—Minister of culture and Islamic guidance Saturday lashed out at Saudi Arabia for barring Iranian Muslims from this year's hajj pilgrimage—the second successive year.

To show Iran's determination to voice its anti-super power stand in Mecca or not, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami said "the first week of Dhi Hajjat al-Haram (July 5-11) has been named the week of antipathy towards unbelievers."

Special programs would be implemented during the week especially the sixth day (July 10) which marks the 1987 massacre of over 400 Pilgrims, mainly Iranians, Khatami told the cabinet.

Meanwhile Minister of Education Mohammad 'Ali Najafi briefed the cabinet on recreational programs designed by his ministry for 13 million school and high school students during the summer holiday.

The cabinet allocated rials 1.05 billion (dlrs 14.1 M) for preparing student camps.

Majlis Official Karrubi Speaks on Constitution

LD0306205189 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0934 GMT 3 Jun 89

[Speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi, deputy speaker of the Majlis; date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] I shall say a few things now about the reappraisal of the Constitution. What I have to say is that in relation to the reappraisal of the Constitution, the imam decided that we should look into this. This task began. Now, this was a necessary, timely, and vital thing to do. The imam stepped in to give guidance so that we would not be bogged down with further difficulties and problems. He specified only certain areas that may be studied. If the imam had instead appointed a committee [hey'at]—whether comprising 25 or 50 or 100 persons—and told it to review the Constitution, then we would have been overwhelmed by the issues and gotten bogged down with the larger questions of: Would the Constitution become better or worse? Would it lose some of its progressive principles?

The imam foresaw this so he limited the issue and set down what principles should be studied by this committee and what areas should be reappraised. He limited these, and this carries a group responsibility. The specific areas included the judicial branch, the Voice and Vision, the executive branch, the leadership, and some other areas which will all make up the areas for reappraisal. There was no provision for these areas before but it is necessary to create provisions for them in the Constitution. And so this was the second point with regard to this topic [as heard].

Now, this reappraisal—which a group has been appointed to carry out—involves several important issues; one of which is the leadership. On this issue, the imam himself gave us the cue; he guided us as to what to do with regard to the leadership; that a just mojtahed [theologian qualified to pass judgment on religious law], should be placed at the head of government. With respect to other principles, his excellency the imam said: I do not hold any special opinions on these; you should work out the decisions on these and whatever conclusion you reach, you should then present the work procedures and approved decisions of this reappraisal committee—reappraisal council—to the imam for signing and for presenting as a referendum to the people so that the latter may vote on it. At the same time, the imam has (?asked) those who have any specific opinion on these cases, to (?let it be known). The imam issued his opinion solely on the question of leadership and he has written the rest in a letter. This is how it stands now. He graciously said: You should do what you think is fit and reach the decisions that you think are appropriate.

On the question of the leadership, his excellency the imam said that it should not consist of a council because this creates certain problems; a council sees issues on a

very (?wide level). To continue, a marja'iyat [most senior theologian in Shi'ite religious hierarchy and source of emulation to his followers] is not a necessary condition. The 'ulema and jurisconsults [foqaha] also believe that when a just undisputed mojtahed rules and is at the head of a government, then that rule is legitimate. When he issues an edict then the others who are not the followers of that mojtahed are still duty-bound to obey him.

Now, it is like this—in government too, when there are some who are the same rank—for instance, like myself, like those who are like me—the jurisconsults and 'ulema themselves accept this. At present, the imam is the source of emulation; but there are individuals, both in Iran and outside Iran, who do not follow the imam but, in matters to do with government, both the moqalad [the marja' or most senior theologian] and the moqaled [the follower or imitator of the marja'] are duty-bound to obey the government rulings of the imam.

Now, of course, the imam holds a very lofty position and status from the legal standpoint. The majority of scholars and seminary lecturers think that he is the highest source and quite evidently he is the most prominent source of emulation; he has been a source of emulation for years. In any case, the imam's opinion was that when a just mojtahed is placed at the head of the government and is elected by the experts, then the edict person who is appointed by the experts—who in turn have been appointed by the people—is mandatory and what should everybody do? They should obey. This is what I had to say about the leadership issue.

And so, on to the commission which are going to attend to other areas, for instance, the judicial branch. Here, the gentlemen themselves have concluded—at least, for now, in the first round, I do not know what the final decision will be—that one person should head the [judicial] branch and that this person should be a just mojtahed. I forgot, by the way, to mention that it was events, activities, differences of opinion, and the slowness of tasks and things dragging on which led the imam to issue his edict. That is, those people who were involved in the work or government said that this Constitution has certain problems. When the judicial branch would be told of the need for change, it would say: It is not possible to do anything. This is because it was run on a council [consensus] basis and work based on council decisions do not progress. [passage omitted]

In the case of the executive here, both the prime minister and the president would say that it is difficult to work with this Constitution because there are some ambiguities in it which have to be clarified and elucidated. [passage omitted] All in all, the question of judicial and executive powers is being attended to; discussion and debate is continuing still about the concentration of power in the executive, otherwise, there is agreement among those in the judicial branch [about their own department's reforms] and they have presented their proposals. As for the leadership issue, I have mentioned that the imam has made provisions for this; and the problems of the Voice and Vision are also being examined. And the reappraisal of the Constitution—they have said that it would be good if 75 or about 75 or 80 and over from among different guilds and strata—from the Majlis, from the Expediency Discernment Council, from the executive bodies, from the universities, the bazaars, for instance, different (?people)—there should be people who will be representative of all these different strata for the purpose of reviewing the Constitution. At the moment, things are in the first round—how much will be added or subtracted or worked out or proposed individually—I really do not know exactly what will be approved and passed. The important issue of the concentration of executive power will be discussed; there is room to discuss this in our society, especially in universities. This will be discussed and we will see where it goes.

We hope that, with the well-being and good health of his excellency the imam, the tasks will be carried out very well. I wanted to talk less but it took longer than I expected. I wish health and success to all of you, dear ones who are the fruits of the revolution and the country, and ask God to give you his blessings.

Brigadier General Dies in Recent 'Incident'

LD0306193689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 03 Jun 89

[Summary] According to a Central News Unit report, Brigadier General Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Hashemi, one of the commanders of Orumiyeh's 64th Division, died in an incident recently.

Arab Summit's 'Anti-Iranian' Position Assailed

NC0906111289 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 29 May 89 p 20

[Commentary by 'A. Marvi]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Something of great significance for our country is the overtly hostile anti-Iranian position adopted by the Arab leaders in Casablanca. In a unified position, these heads of state suported Iraq's territorial and political allegations and demands in its talks with Iran. By taking Iraq's side, they made a negative and deterring impact on the process of the Tehran-Baghdad talks. The recent position by the Arab leaders—at a time when preparations are being made for a fresh round of Iran-Iraq talks in New York—will strengthen Baghdad's political situation.

This common position can have a detrimental impact on the decisions made by the secretary general and the UN Security Council. Even though the adoption of this position speaks of Iraq's need to gain regional and international support for its ambitions, it may also have stemmed from the imbalanced and fluctuating foreign policy of Iran during the past few months. Thinking that our nation is weak, the enemy has taken an offensive position. This misgiving should be ended. Our foreign

policy should once again fall into a stable course. Military, political, and economic reconstruction should not be postponed for the sake of changes that are now in progress in domestic policies.

Before such impudent enemies and such profit-seeking friends, a common rank consisting of the entire Iranian nation should be organized. The impact and outcome of such sessions should not be underestimated. In order to confront the common position of Arab leaders, stability in word and deed and the hoisting of the banner of national unity to defend Iran's independence and territorial integrity are not only necessary, but vital.

Editorial on Summit Decision on Shatt al-'Arab

NC0806113389 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 29 May 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The Binding of Arab Leaders to Camp David"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Arab summit resolution on the Shatt al-'Arab (Arvand River) is noteworthy. I think that we should gather precise information on whether this decision was unanimous or not. Did Syria, which has received billions of dollars of our country's capital to confront Israel, vote in favor? What did Libya, Algeria, the UAE, Oman, and the others do? How did the Arabs sit down and adopt such a position on an international border with specific details and agreements, at a time when the tacks on Resolution 598 are taking place?

This is similar to their announcing at another conference that the Sea of Oman is an Arab sea and belongs to the Arabs... Can such decisions be adopted on international borders? Why are the Arab leaders so helpless before Israel which has separated Golan, Gaza, south Lebanon, eastern Jerusalem and other places from the world of Islam and which have taken these places from the Arabs themselves, and be so bullying before a revolution, a great nation, and Islam?

We should admit that with such Arab leaders, who were described by a Palestinian poet on a night devoted to Palestinian poetry in Algeria as not being worth even as much as an inch of the occupied Palestinian land or a speck of dust, we are compelled to rely on ourselves and we will defend our country with all our material and human potential. If necessary we should safeguard our interests as far as our territorial integrity is concerned from the rotten teeth of the Arab leaders.

Editorial on Algerian Position in Arab Summit

NC0606211389 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 29 May 89 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Arab Reaction and Yet Another Disgrace"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Arab summit repeated the Baghdad regime's request and, ignoring the consequences of its decisions, expressed its "full solidarity with Iraq... and Iraq's sovereign right over the Shatt al-'Arab (Arvand River)."

Even though the approval of this phrase by the reactionary Arab leaders may be welcomed by the Baghdad regime and Saddam, who wants to pose as a victor always, nevertheless it will brand all the Arab leaders with permanent disgrace because, by referring to the imaginary "sovereign right of Iraq over the Shatt al-Arab, "the initial objectives of the doomed Iraqi leader" in sparking off the imposed war was reiterated. And it is disgraceful for the Arabs to become an irresolute tool in the hands of the bloodthirsty Baghdad dictator and to repeat the babblings of the warmongering Iraqi regime word for word. [passage omitted]

It is surprising, however, to see that the Algerian Government, which played a mediating role in the 1975 Algiers pact, should join in with Iraq in violating this treaty. Were the Algerian officials not aware of the fact that the Morocco resolution did not conform with the 1975 Algiers pact in the compilation and signing of which they also played a part? Or did the many petrodollars sent there by the oil Croesus prevent the Algerian officials from supporting justice?

The issue is very clear. Even if Algeria does not undertake its direct responsibilities and ignores everything, and even if the Arab summit—which was convened on the orders of the United States and through the efforts of the Camp David middlemen—tries to ignore realities, nothing will change. As the Islamic Republic of Iran displayed great resistance during the imposed war and foiled the objectives and missions of the Baghdad leader, in this stage too it will, with the same spirit and policy as in the past, resist the Baghdad regime's blackmail. It will defeat Iraq in this field as well. This is something that Iraq and its mentors should try to do their best to understand.

Mojahedin-e Khalq Reopens Training Camps in Iraq

JN1406093889 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 12 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Baghdad—Tehran—News agencies—The Iranian opposition organization, Mojahedin-e Khalq, has reopened its camps in Iraq near the border with Iran to train Iranian volunteers, who want to join the opposition forces to topple the ruling regime in Tehran. Diplomatic sources in Baghdad said that Iranians living in exile in European and U.S. cities, are rushing to Iraq to join the opposition.

A spokesman for the organization said that thousands of volunteers are being sent to training camps near the joint border. Eyewitnesses said they saw scores of military vehicles bearing the marks of the organization in Persian, carrying fighters, and heading toward the border from the city of al-Sulaymaniyah in northern Iraq.

Opposition Leaders Want Democracy Restored

JN0606165489 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[By Jadranka Porter]

[Text] Iranian opposition leaders yesterday hoped democracy will be restored in post-Khomeyni Iran.

Former Iranian President Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr said yesterday that he is ready to return to Iran and indicated that he might have the support of Ayatollah Montazeri, who was recently forced to resign the post as Ayatollah Khomeyni's successor.

Speaking in an exclusive telephone interview with the ARAB TIMES from his exile home in Paris Bani-Sadr said: "I am prepared to return to Iran and will do so as soon as democracy is established there. I am convinced that democratic forces will win. The death of Khomeyni marks the death of dictatorship."

He said Montazeri wrote a letter to Khomeyni a few days before his death in which he said that Iran deviated from its revolution when Bani-Sadr left the country. The former president said Montazeri expressed the will of the people to establish democracy in the country.

Asked whether he thought Montazeri would support him if he returned to Iran he replied: "I don't see why not if the principles of democracy are introduced in Iran." He said he has not been in touch with Montazeri, who is under surveillance, because he did not want to expose him to danger

He added that Khomeyni made a mistake in discarding Montazeri.

Bani-Sadr has been living in France since making a dramatic escape on board an Air Force Boeing 707 in June 1981, shortly after he was removed from power by a Parliament that declared him incompetent.

Another Iranian Paris-based exile, Abdol Rahman Bormand of the Iranian National Resistance Movement, confirmed the contents of the letter but questioned Montazeri's support for Bani-Sadr.

"Montazeri was in Iran when Bani-Sadr was ousted and he kept silent then," Bormand told the ARAB TIMES.

Bani-Sadr put forward three different scenarios for the future in Iran:
—that Khomeyni will be succeeded by three men, his son Ahmad, Parliamentary Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani and President Ahmad Khamene'i, who will rule jointly.
—that civil war will break out and
—that democracy will be reestablished.

He said he was convinced that eventually democratic forces would win. The possibility of the civil war is not likely as people are aware of its dangers and because armed groups do not have the popular support, he said.

"The Revolutionary Guards are split in numerous factions with some supporting Montazeri and others favouring Rafsanjani and several other leaders. [no end quotation mark quote as published]

He ruled out the possibility of Iran's return to monarchy. "No chance" he said. "People have already given their verdict on that issue."

Former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar, said yesterday he would fight with all possible means for the establishment of a secular state in Iran, and vowed to bring peace and stability to the Gulf region if he returned to power in Iran.

"We want peace and independence for Iran and our neighbours in the Gulf region. We reject interference in the internal affairs of the Gulf states," Bakhtiar told the ARAB TIMES in an exclusive telephone interview.

Bakhtiar who leads the Paris-based Iranian National Resistance Movement, said he was in touch with all groups that support either the return of monarchy or a secular republic in Iran.

It will be up to the Iranian people to decide the form of rule they would like to have, he said.

"I have spoken to the son of the former Shah and he is ready to accept the will of the people," Bakhtiar said.

Calling for the separation of religion from the state he said: "I am prepared to consider all options except the rule of the mullahs."

Ayatollah Khomeyni's legacy to Iran and the Middle East is war, devastation and death, he said.

Asked if he planned to return to Iran he said he would have to consider the situation carefully before making a move.

In his view the likely successor to Ayatollah Khomeyni are Parliament Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Khomeyni's son Ahmad and Ayatollah Montazeri, who, Bakhtiar said, is remerging as a force on the Iranian political scene.

Bakhtiar and his movement reject all three because they are clerics.

He said the Revolutionary Guards, which group extremists, religious people and those who joined for material gain, will pose the problem for the incoming government.

AP adds: Bakhtiar said Khomeyni's death turns "a black page of our history."

Bakhtiar who lives in exile in France was the last prime minister before the 1979 revolution.

'National Resistance Council' Derides Khomeyni

NC1006092489 (Clandestine) Voice of Mojahed in Persian 0645 GMT 10 Jun 89 (Tentative)

[Text] Yesterday, following the cajoling and groveling utterances of Hashemi-Rafsanjani while referring to the United States and the West and following the dissemination of Khamene'i's apprehensive message, the National Resistance Council issued a statement. The following is the text of the statement:

The manifestation of the fear of the vestiges of the regime in the post-Khomeyni period: Following Khomeyni's interment, the dregs of the regime have entered the period with mounting dread, mingled with maneuvers displaying moderation. They now have (?to tackle) the masses of problems which Khomeyni was not able to resolve and they have to come to grips with numerous crises. [passage indistinct]

(?It is anticipated) that Khomeyni's successors will continue the no war no peace situation. There will be no sign of peace until the regime is completely toppled. Khomeyni's demise and the struggle for power will take his remnants away from peace. Problems which Khomeyni could not resolve will not be resolved by his fear-stricken successors, who are weaker than he was.

Meanwhile, Khomeyni's son is waiting for an opportune moment to make his debut on the scene and is deliberately avoiding any definite [words indistinct] political stance. He announced today that Khomeyni's emulators should not contact the office for disbursement of the shari'a funds. He did not specify who will now perform these duties. Khamene'i was officially recognized as the Velayat-e Faqih a few days ago by the Council of Experts.

The terrified reaction of Khomeyni's remnants and their political and international maneuvers which are reminiscent of the short period when the shah had left will not prove a cure for their ills, and this summer will be decisive in many respects. Obviously the dictatorial, illegitimate, and inhuman power of the dregs of the regime is not very durable, and the people of Iran will not rest until they attain peace and freedom. The only path for a free Iran of tomorrow on the basis of peace, friendship, and tranquility in this region of the world is through the National Resistance Council of Iran by means of the National Liberation Army, which will sweep away the residue of Khomeyni at a suitable moment.

[Signed] Mas'ud Rajavi, in charge of the National Resistance Council

[Dated] 8 June 1989

Nepal

Spokesman: No Comment on PRC 'Internal Matters'

BK1306131789 Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 9 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Kathmandu, June 8: When asked to comment on the situation in China, Mr R.S. Bista, the chief spokesman of His Majesty's Government, told the press today that it has remained Nepal's consistent policy not to comment on the internal matters of friendly countries.

As a close neighbour which has always enjoyed best of relations with China, Nepal is naturally distressed to hear of the recent disturbances in that country, he said.

As a friend and well wisher Nepal wants to see China stable and at peace with herself and the world, Mr Bista added.

Former Minister Assails Cabinet for Indian Crisis

BK1206031689 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Former Nepalese Minister and Rashtriya Panchayat [Parliament] member Mr Pashupathi Shamsher Rana has criticized the present Council of Ministers in Nepal for not taking timely action to forestall the crisis in Indo-Nepal relations. Mr Rana has alleged in an interview with THE DESHANTAR WEEKLY that the country would not have faced an economic crisis, if the present Council of Ministers had taken timely steps. He has said that the Nepal Government could have averted the crisis through talks or through diplomatic means.

Minister Returns From Saudia Arabia, Kuwait

BK0906031089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0051 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Kathmandu, June 9 (AFP)—The Nepalese Finance Minister, Bharat Bahadur Pradhan returned here Thursday [8 June] after a week-long visit to oil-rich Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Mr. Pradhan was received at Tribhuvan International Airport by Finance Secretary Lok Bahadur Shrestha and senior Finance Ministry officials, state-run Nepal Television (NTV) reported.

Nepal has suffered from fuel shortages since the expiration on March 23 of trade and transit treaties with India.

Mr. Pradhan expressed satisfaction with the talks he had in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait on bilateral trade and economic cooperation, NTV said.

He said he had delivered a letter from Nepal's King Birendra to Crown Prince 'Abdallah Ibn-'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and discussed economic cooperation and irrigation with Saudi Finance Minister Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl.

Saudi Arabia has shown interest in assisting Nepal in a number of sectors, Mr. Pradhan added. "During this meeting I apprised the Saudi minister of the current economic difficulty being faced by Nepal," he said.

The minister said he had also handed over a letter from King Birendra to the Amir of Kuwait.

Sri Lanka

Senior Policeman Killed; Officials Suspect JVP

BK1106111589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1057 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Colombo, June 11 (AFP)—Anti-government Sinhalese rebels assassinated a senior policeman near here Sunday [11 June], officials said, as the militants clamped curfews on their southern stronghold.

Members of the Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP, or People's Liberation Front) opened fire with automatic weapons on the vehicle of Inspector Dharmasiri Gunatillake and his wife at Dehiwala, a military spokesman said.

He said Mr. Gunatillake, who headed a special anti-subversive unit, was shot dead at the wheel of the car, which crashed into a wall after running over and killing a pedestrian.

Police and soldiers have been deployed to look for the killers, the spokesman said.

The attack came after the JVP imposed a night curfew in southern Matara District and neighbouring villages to prevent what it called robberies committed after dark using the name of the rebel group.

In posters put up in the area, the JVP said it had clamped a seven-hour night curfew and it will be strictly enforced until further notice, residents contacted by telephone said.

Officials said JVP fighters moved at night, probably under the cover of their "curfew." The group has also buried landmines in the area restricting or slowing down the movement of security forces. [passage omitted on background]

Police Kill 3 at 'Anti-Indian' Demonstration

BK1206114489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Colombo, June 12 (AFP)—Police fired at anti-Indian protestors in northwestern Sri Lanka Monday [12 June], killing three and wounding several others, a military spokesman here said.

He said more than 3,000 slogan-shouting men and women marched through the streets of Kurunegala town and began attacking constables with sticks and stones before firing shots.

"Police first fired teargas to disperse the crowd. But some people from among the mob fired at constables, prompting them to return the fire," the spokesman said.

He said the demonstrators were backed by the Sinhalese Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP, or People's Liberation Front), which has launched a campaign to force the withdrawal of Indian troops from Sri Lanka.

Students in eastern Polonnaruwa town staged a similar anti-Indian demonstration and torched a government-owned jeep, the spokesman said.

In another development, a ruling party politician escaped assassination near his home in southern Kalutara town Monday, but his body guard was killed while another guard was wounded, police said.

United National Party politician Lakshman Wijemanne was also wounded in the shooting in Kalutara district, police said. [passage omitted]

Organization Lauds Call for Withdrawal of IPKF

BK1306112689 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] The Center for Society and Religion has welcomed President Premadasa's call for the total withdrawal of the IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] and has urged the Indian Government to respond speedily to Sri Lanka's request. A statement signed by Father Tissa Balasurya of the center says that it is 2 years since the IPKF came to the island at the invitation of President Jayewardene to implement the India-Sri Lanka peace accord. The antecedents of the intervention are now a matter of history. The statement further notes that the IPKF was expected to disarm the Tamil militants. It realized its goal only partially and got involved in a long war with the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam].

Father Tissa Balasurya points out that the Indian intervention has grown to proportions not at all envisaged in the accord and has led to an erosion of Sri Lanka's sovereignty.

The statement goes on to state that they urge the Indian human rights organizations to inquire into the activities of the IPKF in Sri Lanka. The Reverend Father Tissa Balasurya has stressed that the Indian human rights organizations should do this for the sake of Sri Lankans as well as for their own self-respect and human rights.

EPRLF Head Hails Indian Position on Pullout

BK1406041889 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] The EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] leader, Mr Padmanabha, says the confidence of the Tamil-speaking people in the Northeast

Province of Sri Lanka has been restored considerably after India has clarified its stand on the withdrawal of the PKF [peacekeeping force] from the island.

In an interview with the AIR [All India Radio] correspondent, Sebastian Robert, in Trincomalee yesterday, Mr Padmanabha said the withdrawal should depend on the progress in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement and devolution of power to the provincial council. He was happy that India made this point clear to Colombo.

Mr Padmanabha further said that the demand for withdrawal of PKF and the Colombo talks with the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] were aimed at creating confusion in the minds of the Tamils and Muslims. He appealed to the people to rally unitedly behind the elected government and democratic forces to defeat the elements working against peace in the region.

Meanwhile, the Sri Lankan Government has stepped up security measures in view of the call given by the JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna-People's Liberation Front] for boycott of Indian goods from today. The JVP had issued posters and leaflets in this connection. Some Indian nationals and persons of Indian origin have been moved to safer places as a precautionary measure.

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